The New-York Times.

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THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

Expression of Grief and Sympathy With the Sufferers.

A Vast Meeting in Front of the Fatal Edifice.

A Succession of Funeral Processions to the Churches.

A Day of Humiliation and Prayer Appointed.

Descriptions of the Fearful Fall by Survivors.

The Terrible Blunder Which Caused the Disaster.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—An immense concourse of people, representing all classes of the community and every shade of political opinion, assembled at noon today on Capitol-square, in pursuance of a call of citizens. Upon the spacious south portico of the Capitol were collected the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members, white and colored, of both Houses of the General Assembly, members of the Bar, the clergy, the Press, and leading citizens of the State and city. Gov. WALKER presided, and on taking the chair said:

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You are gathered upon an occasion more solemn, distressing and mournful than you or I ever witnessed before. A great public calamity has befallen us. In the midst of life we are in death. Yesterday's sun rose bright and clear upon a city happy and joyous, and set upon a city draped in mourning—the evening air rent with lamentations and wailings. Fellow-citizens, I have no heart to talk now, for there are occasions, and this is one of them, when the heart is too full of sorrow for utterance. Some of the dearest friends I had on earth, friends whose memory I will cherish while life and recollection last, have been stricken down in a moment. I mourn no kindred, but I mourn that which is higher, more sacred and more dear—the loss of sincere, generous, high-souled and manly friendship. It is eminently meet and proper that we should meet together this day and humbly recognize in this appropriate manner the terrible visitation of mysterious Providence. I pray God, my fellow-citizens, that during the remainder of my life and your life, our eyes may never again rest upon a scene so appalling and heart-rending as that we witnessed here yesterday, when, where all was life and hope, over fifty of our fellow-citizens, in a moment, without warning or preparation, were suddenly plunged into eternity. It was indeed, my fellow-citizens, one of those awful sights which rends the heart, which language fails to describe, and which has to be witnessed to be appreciated. On a solemn occasion like this it is fitting that we should appeal to the throne of grace for aid and succor in this our time of affliction.

Here the Governor called on Dr. HOGE, who made a fervent and eloquent prayer.

RESOLUTIONS.

Judge W. W. CRUMP, with a few appropriate remarks, offered the following resolutions:

With hearts crushed and bleeding, with a mournful and overwhelming sense of our great bereavement we have assembled to testify our sorrow for the dead, to offer our kindest and deepest sympathies to the living, and to mingle our tears with the stricken households over which the angel of death has so suddenly passed. With heads bowed in reverential awe before the great dispenser of events, we contemplate with shuddering anguish that fearful and terrible catastrophe which has hurried into eternity our friends and fellow-citizens. This fearful disaster, which has brought lamentation and mourning to us all without distinction, has, in the universal sorrow it has diffused, touched that cord of sympathy which makes all mankind akin. Nor has this dread calamity been confined alone to this mourning city, but it has cast its sombre shade throughout and beyond the limits of Virginia. In the Capitol of our State, within the hallowed precincts of that hall where justice sits supreme among us, in a time of profound tranquillity, at a season when nature is renewing her life under the genial warmth of a vernal sun, when in unison with the Spring time heart and hope rose highest, without warning, in an instant, death, the remorseless, has snatched from life some of our most valued citizens [illegible] alike in public and private life, and [illegible] every position of usefulness [illegible]. Though accustomed by years of painful experience to the sight of wounded—these were the inevitable hazards of war to those who stood upon the "perilous edge of battle"—and though nature would have voice, and tears of anguish would flow, yet there was wanting to our grief the keen pang which has pierced our heart in this unexpected and stunning shock; which has bowed our souls with woe under its dread dispensation. More than two generations have passed away since people have been called to mourn a catastrophe so portentous. It is fit that we should follow the example of our fathers, and before the great Jehovah in humiliation and in prayer, ask for His mercy and His grace to support us in our heavy affliction; be it therefore

Resolved, That we mourn with profound sorrow the loss which our State and our city has suffered in the death of her citizens; that we offer, with saddened hearts and tearful eyes, our profoundest sympathies to the bereaved and to the suffering, and fervently pray that as yesterday's afflictions are, so may their strength be.

Resolved, That Wednesday next, the 3d of May, be set apart as a day of humiliation, prayer and religious service, on which day the people of this city are requested to assemble in their respective places of public worship, at such hours as may be designated by the clergy, who are respectfully invited to cooperate in the purposes of these resolutions.

OTHER ADDRESSES.

Judge CRUMP followed in an eloquent and touching address, during the delivery of which strong men wept like women. Judge ROBERT OULD, formerly United States District-Attorney at Washington, spoke next. He said he felt as if the tongue of an angel could not express the horrors of the calamity half as forcibly as the sight of dead and dying did to those who were present. He spoke of the horrid pit where silver hairs and downy cheeks, the illustrious and the humble, natives and strangers, white and black, mingled in horrors which made all equal for time. He contrasted the beauty of the day with the deep grief of our people, who were like Rachel weeping for her children and would not be comforted because they were not. Appropriate addresses were also delivered by Hon. H. A. WISE and Mr. KELLY. The meeting closed and the vast crowd left slowly for their homes, looking for all the world as if each had lost a dear relation.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

All day the bells have been tolling, and the preparations for the funerals are observable everywhere. From one church alone there were three this afternoon. The funeral of PATRICK HENRY AYLETT, from St. Paul's, was attended by an immense crowd. He was one of the most gifted and popular men in the city. The stores were all closed and their doors draped in mourning.

GENERAL NOTES.

B. HART, No. 70 Broadway, New-York, telegraphed today to a citizen of Richmond:

"My heart bleeds for your buried people. Draw on me for $1,000."

This came to a sorrowing community like a gleam of sunshine....A meeting of Directors and members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow morning in regard to the great calamity. The Bar held a meeting today, and took appropriate action in regard to the death of Messrs. AYLETT, HOWARD and ROBERTS....Among those who died today was THOMAS S. BALDWIN, the well-known clothier. JOHN HARMER GILMER is among the severely wounded. W. C. DUNHAM, agent of the New-York Steamship line, and Gov. WELLS, are both reported easier, but are still in a critical condition. The shipping in the harbor is at half-mast, and the public buildings are all closed. Senators GILMER and FITZPATRICK, Conservatives, attended the remains of Senator BLAND, colored Radical, to Prince Edward County today. They were appointed by the Senate.

Later Reports Regarding Some of the Wounded—Experiences of the Saved—Narrow Escapes—Messages of Condolence—Funerals Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Nov. 28—Midnight.—[illegible] and Judge MEREDITH are improving, and will recover. [illegible] DUNHAM, successor to Gen. [illegible] as Internal Revenue Collector, is dying to-night; his agony is indescribable. The following members of the Legislature are doing well to-night:

KELLY, of Spottsylvania, who was severely hurt; HERNDON, Senator from Spottsylvania; [illegible].

[illegible], of Richmond, grocer, reported dead, was not injured. PEYTON JOHNSON, a well-known druggist, and Col. GEO. W. BRENT, of Alexandria, were improving at latest accounts. A messenger from Gov. WELLS at 10½ says he is more comfortable.

EXPERIENCES OF THE SAVED.

The experience of different persons rescued from beneath the debris was variously opposite. One gentleman says the first thought was that both the rival Mayors were killed, and he wondered who would be Mayor next. Another says he has no recollection of anything until he got out, and heard no cracking of girders beneath the floor as others say. Another describes minutely all the sensations he experienced from the time he first was aware that the gallery and the Court-room was giving away until he landed finally on the floor of the House of Delegates, where he was saved by a plank lodged so as to ward off heavy timbers that fell afterward. LEWIS N. WEBB, of Richmond, had not been in the room a minute before the floor fell and he was instantly killed. Mr. BAGWELL, delegate from Northampton, and Mr. [illegible], of Warren, had left their places in the hall of the House only a few seconds before the crash came, and their seats were crushed to atoms.

GOOD DEEDS AND KIND WORDS.

Gov. WALKER was a pall-bearer at AYLETT's funeral this afternoon. He is doing everything in his power to alleviate distress, and contributes liberally to the sufferers. Messages of condolence and offers of assistance come from Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Petersburg and other cities and towns of the State. The resolutions adopted by the Illinois Constitutional Convention, and forwarded to the Government, have had a fine effect, as they show that Virginians have friends where they once had enemies.

EARLY FUNERALS.

A delegation of the Washington Press will arrive to-morrow morning to attend the funeral of D. B. BROCK, of the *Enquirer*. A large number of funerals will take place to-morrow morning early. The weather is warm, and bodies can be kept out of the ground no longer. The House of Delegates will meet to-morrow in the Exchange Concert Room. No business will be done this week. The Courts are all taking recesses.

Mourning in Richmond—Condition of the Wounded—Aid for the Sufferers—Incidents.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28—Afternoon.—Business is almost entirely suspended in this city today. Bells are tolling, and the day is being observed as one of general mourning. The citizens are nearly all attending the funerals of friends who were victims of the appalling disaster. So great is the demand for hacks and hearses, that it is almost impossible to obtain all that are needed. In several instances funerals take place from the same church, one following close upon the other. The funerals of Mr. THOMAS W. QUARLES and Capt. [illegible] WOOLFOLK are now taking place together from the Sycamore Church. The church is crowded, and the remains are escorted by the [illegible] Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, and other organizations. The funeral of N. P. HOWARD, Esq., is also taking place from St. James, which is crowded. The funeral of Policeman COX has just taken place, and the remains are escorted by the members of both Police forces. At 5 o'clock the funerals of PATRICK HENRY AYLETT, POWHATAN ROBERTS, SAMUEL A. EATON, R. H. MAURY, Jr., and young JOHN TURNER will take place.

THE WOUNDED—ANOTHER DEATH.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, THOMAS S. BALDWIN, the clothing merchant, died from his injuries after great suffering. Mr. M. C. DUNHAM, agent of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, is better, and there are hopes of his recovery. Ex-Gov. WELLS is better, but his condition is still considered critical. The point of one of his broken ribs has entered his left lung, which causes much spitting of blood.

INCIDENTS.

One of the most remarkable escapes of yesterday was that of D. B. WHITE, member of the Legislature from Elizabeth City. He fell through the floor with the rest and did not receive a scratch. He did not leave the spot, but despite the suffocating dust, remained and worked vigorously to get out the wounded and dead. Mayor KELLY, of Fredericksburg, was conversing with Mr. AYLETT when the crash began, and says Mr. AYLETT was killed by a beam from the gallery. The larger number of deaths occurred among those persons who were standing under the gallery. Dr. BROCK was just in reach of it, sitting at his table writing, when the same beam that killed Mr. AYLETT struck him. When he was brought out from the ruin he was breathing, but expired in a few minutes. The scenes on the Capitol-square were such as cannot be described. In several instances wives came suddenly upon the bodies of their husbands. One of them was so shocked that it is scarcely hoped that she can live through the day. Another is insane, with but little hope of recovery.

Mr. JAYNES tells the following touching incident concerning Dr. BROCK:

"I was sitting behind Dr. BROCK, and fell under him; I lay with my mouth to his cheek and could feel him growing cold. He asked my name; I told him who I was. He said: 'I am dying. Tell my poor wife how much I loved her and thought of her in my last moments.'"

Telegrams of sympathy, and offering aid for the afflicted, are coming in from all parts of the country. A citizen of New-York has given authority to a gentleman here to draw on him for $1,000 for the relief of the sufferers. A telegram from Alexandria announces the death, from sorrow, of Mrs. BREWIS, wife of one of the victims.

THE STORY OF A VICTIM.

A member of the Legislature describes his fall as follows:

"I heard a low rumbling sound and felt myself sinking rapidly. I was facing the gallery and saw it falling toward me. Fortunately it did not reach me. I saw the men scrambling over each other in the gallery and heard what seemed to be one unearthly yell of agony. Then came the crash and I sank into darkness. I found myself under a mass of rubbish with a dead body over me, a wounded man under me, and another at my side. The poor fellow under me said, 'Oh, me! But if I could only fear God always as I do now! How wicked I have been all my days! Oh, God, forgive me; spare me and I will be a true follower of Jesus!' The man at my side exclaimed, 'Oh, death, where is thy sting! Oh, grave, where is thy victory!' I heard a number of cries all about me; some were speaking about their wives, others of their children, while others were begging for air. I believe many of them died from suffocation, for, although but little hurt myself, I should have died from suffocation if I had not been removed when I was."

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

An experienced architect, who has reviewed the plan of the Capitol building, says that the girder which gave way was composed of two pieces of timber bolted together, making, when combined, an area of 12 by 10 inches. It was formerly supported by columns which were subsequently removed to improve the appearance of the Hall of the House of Delegates. In the center of the girder was a mortise which reduced the available strength to 6½ by 10 inches. The fatal error was in making interior changes without examining the girders with reference to their capacity to endure the new strain placed upon them.

Additional Particulars—The Funerals of Yesterday—Account of the Disaster by a Wounded Man.

RICHMOND, April 28—Evening.—There have been about twenty-five additional funerals this evening. Hearses could not be obtained for all of them, and furniture wagons, appropriately draped, had to be used. While the funeral of PATRICK HENRY AYLETT was going on five processions passed the church. The funerals of JOHN M. TURNER, page in the House of Delegates, and POWHATAN ROBERTS, a prominent lawyer here, took place from the Monumental Church at the same hour. The General Assembly attended the funeral of young TURNER in a body. The pages of the House acted as pall-bearers, and the scene was very affecting. There were [illegible]. Young TURNER was a bright handsome boy, about thirteen years old, and universally loved. The funeral of P. H. AYLETT took place at St. Paul's Church. The church was not much crowded, the people seeming to have acquired a lively fear of crowded houses. The streets about the church were crowded with citizens, and there were numbers of ladies in the windows and porticos adjacent.

NARRATIVE OF ONE OF THE WOUNDED.

Major CALVERT, one of the wounded, makes the following statement:

"I was in the Clerk's office, just under the gallery, looking through the window in the Court-room. Standing by my side were MAURY ROBERTS and Mr. BALDWIN. I was nearest the door, leading out a friend of mine. I started to come in. He remarked, 'I will stay here; it is much safer inside than outside.' He went outside the door, and barely disappeared when the crash came. I tugged to get near the door. I had almost made my escape, when I was borne down into the darkness below. I hardly remember anything but the confused din of voices and falling timbers. I found myself entirely covered; my left side seemed nearly crushed, but my right arm was free. With this I removed the rubbish from about my head, and was thus enabled to breathe a little. I was released in about three-quarters of an hour. My left leg was badly broken and my left side bruised."

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A committee left Alexandria last night to attend to the wants of the wounded and to take care of the remains of the dead in Richmond. T. A. BREWIS, of Alexandria, who is among the killed, was a prominent merchant of that place. A report reached here this morning that his wife died last night of grief, but the report was unfounded. Mrs. BREWIS is, however, quite ill but there is a prospect of her recovery.

Sketches of Some of the Victims of the Disaster.

From the Washington Republican, April 28.

Many of the victims were known to our citizens. Among these were ROBERT H. MAURY, a son of the late JOHN W. MAURY, formerly Mayor of this city. He was a young man of brilliant talent, and was much beloved by his many friends here and in Richmond, where for some years past he has been engaged in business.

Dr. J. B. BROCK was a native of one of the neighboring counties to Richmond, and attained some notoriety as a county physician. On the breaking out of the war he resigned his practice and entered the Confederate Army as a surgeon, which position he continued to fill to the close of the war, his post of duty being near Richmond. At the close of the rebellion, having lost quite a fortune by the exigencies of the war, he became a legal reporter on the Richmond *Republic*, remaining thereon until its suspension, after which he served in the same capacity on the Richmond *Examiner*, *Dispatch* and *Enquirer & Examiner*, upon which paper he was engaged up to the time of the accident of yesterday. He was a man of fine personal appearance, about thirty-five years of age, warm-hearted and whole-souled; a gentleman in every sense of the word. He was a man of a good deal of ability and a great favorite among his brethren of the Press.

PATRICK HENRY AYLETT was perhaps one of the most prominent politicians, as well as best known of the eminent citizens of Virginia. He was a native of King William County, which he first represented in the House of Delegates when he had scarcely attained manhood. Afterward he removed to Richmond, where he entered upon the practice of law, and became an editorial contributor of the Richmond *Enquirer* in the time of the veteran RITCHIE. Subsequently, and anterior to the late war, he took a prominent part in politics, and actively engaged as a Democratic speaker, during which he distinguished himself in controversies with some of the most eminent of the Whig politicians of Virginia, including Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, RALEIGH T. DANIEL, JAMES LYONS and other distinguished persons connected in years gone by with that party. Pending the Gubernatorial campaign of Virginia which culminated in the nomination of Mr. JOHN LETCHER, Mr. AYLETT was associated on the Richmond *Examiner*, which paper advocated the nomination of Mr. LETCHER, and during the heat of the contest the controversy with the *Enquirer*, edited then by O. JENNINGS WISE, became so heated and personal against Hon. HENRY A. WISE, an opponent of Mr. LETCHER, that the deceased, Mr. AYLETT, challenged WISE. The challenge was promptly accepted, and early next day both parties with their friends proceeded to a point selected near Richmond, where the fight with pistols took place. Both parties conducted themselves with great coolness. AYLETT's ball grazed WISE's ear, while WISE reserved his fire and afterward discharged his pistol in the air. From this time till the breaking out of the war Mr. AYLETT was a contributor of the *Examiner*, and created considerable reputation for his bitter satire and brilliant wit in a series of articles contributed to that journal upon the Union members of the Virginia Convention, in session in Richmond, to consider the question of a dissolution of the Union, which articles were termed the "Animals of the Convention." These articles resulted in personal difficulties between JOHN M. DANIEL, the known editor and proprietor, and Messrs. [illegible] B. ROANE, of King William, Va., and MARMADUKE JOHNSON, both members of the Convention, between the latter of whom and Mr. JOHNSON a duel was to have been fought, but was prevented because of the breaking out of the rebellion. During the war Mr. AYLETT filled the position of Confederate States District-Attorney. At the close of the rebellion he had editorial control of the Richmond *Times*, which position he maintained for over two years, till its suspension, when he again re-entered upon the practice of his profession, and pursued it up to the time of his sad death. He was the grandson of PATRICK HENRY, and in eloquence and fire of intellect partook somewhat of his great ancestor.

ASH LEVY was a prominent commission merchant and pawnbroker of Richmond, who was probably as well known as any man in the city. In his business he had accumulated quite a fortune, and took a lively interest in local politics. The announcement of his sudden death created quite an excitement here, as he was a general favorite among a certain class of this community.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 28.

Among the list of killed we recognize the name of PATRICK HENRY AYLETT, grandson of the illustrious PATRICK HENRY, and who was himself a distinguished speaker and brilliant writer, and other names of prominent and beloved citizens of Richmond. Judge MEREDITH, who is reported as badly injured, was formerly the Judge of the Richmond Circuit Court, and is generally esteemed for his legal learning and high personal character. Senator BLAND, colored, who is reported killed, is spoken of as the ablest of the colored delegation in the Virginia Legislature, and made a speech before the Reconstruction Committee of Congress last Winter in regard to Virginia affairs, which excited much admiration. He was withal of a liberal and conciliatory temper. The profound sympathies of our community are with Richmond in this appalling affliction, which is the last and most lamentable in a decade of woes which has visited that beautiful and unfortunate city.

The Recent Duel in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Times, April 21.

A hostile meeting took place yesterday, at a few minutes before 12 M., between Messrs. LOUIS LALAURIE and LUCIEN DEBUYS, growing out of a preceding disagreement at the Opera on Thursday night. The weapons arranged for the combat were colichemards, with Messrs. PLACIDE CANONGE and MARIUS BRASCO as the seconds of Mr. LALAURIE, and with BERNARD AVEGNO and Col. DUMONTEIL as the witnesses of Mr. DEBUYS. The ground selected was about 200 yards from the Metairie Course, and in consequence of the prompt arrival of the principals, the affair took place a little before the time appointed. Once placed upon the ground, they lost but little time in parade or preliminary sparring, and, in fact, the affair was terminated in about eight or nine seconds after its commencement. At that time Mr. LALAURIE had made a faint scratch with his sword upon the breast, and his sword had passed between the flesh and clothing of his antagonist upon the left side. Before, however, he could recover himself, DEBUYS made a lunge with his sword, which wounded LALAURIE seriously in the breast, between the shoulder and the collar-bone, and which penetrated to the lungs. Rumors in the evening were freely circulated to the effect that LALAURIE was bleeding internally, but the statements of his physicians, Drs. TRUDEAU and SAUVE, were that the wound was not mortal or dangerous.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, which left Havana on April 23, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser [illegible], our Havana correspondence, printed below, was promptly at hand.

Financial Features of the Revolution—[illegible]—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 23, 1870.

One of the peculiar features of the revolution in Cuba, and one which has surprised alike its friends and foes, has been the treasury, and the continual influx and collection of the means necessary to carry on the war. The treasury of the island, at the beginning of the revolution, was exhausted and empty; [illegible] employes [illegible] every branch of the Government grew wealthy, and, nevertheless, the Government could not pay its own temporary expenses. The imports from Europe and the United States increased steadily; the sugar crops were larger every year—the price of the article itself being fully forty per cent. higher since 1860—and yet no perceptible increase of wealth could be noted. The wealthy, or reputedly wealthy, owners of plantations were merely the agents of the Havana commission merchants, and but few of them could afford to defy commerce. Among those few were the ALDAMAS, [illegible], TERRYS, [illegible], PULIDOS and BAROS, while others, such as the Count * * * the Marquis * * * and the well-known * * * could not obtain the cheapest article on credit, although they were the possessors of several hundred slaves and two or three plantations. The leaders of the revolution abroad, and some few in the field, are all wealthy men, while the principals of the Spanish party also reckon their wealth by the hundred thousand of million. The *Prensa* refers to the fact that several outbreaks in Spain were caused by Cuban gold. This is very doubtful, and it is far more likely that Cuban diplomacy, or as they call it here, information, was at the bottom of it. Therefore the *Prensa* and *Diario* desire that the estates of all persons now in Spain or other countries, and which have not been embargoed already, be subjected to a certain supervising law; that is, they would allow the owners of said places a sufficient sum out of the proceeds of their property to live upon comfortably, and appropriate the rest either as a temporary loan to the Government or else as a special tax. Immense amounts of specie and other valuables are leaving the country in greater sums than during the early part of the revolution. Then only compromised Cubans attempted to secure their wealth by sending it out of the country, but at present the most ultra Spaniard is doing the same thing. Of course they do it slyly, for it would be rather unpleasant to have it known among the middle or rather the lower classes. But to recur to the financial condition of the Island Treasury, and witness the phenomenon of an exchequer increased, with the expenses augmented nearly 100 per cent. on account of the war, and which is due to the honest course pursued by Gen. RODAS and Intendente PANTOJA. The difference of the increase in import duties of the last quarter of 1869, as compared with 1868, is [illegible] per cent. and of other taxes for the past six months against the six previous months of 100 per cent. It would naturally be supposed that the taxes had been increased, but such is not the fact; they only found their way into the national Treasury instead of the pockets of the employes. The indirect taxes have been diminished, and direct taxes abolished altogether. The Cubans never told a truer word than when they accused all Spanish office-holders of being a set of rogues. Today this accusation would not stand valid.

THE FUTURE.

Notwithstanding this favorable exhibit of the Treasury, and the encouraging reports from Spanish commanders, there is, however, a general fear of the future. But few express it, but all feel it. A sense of insecurity oppresses all classes; it is not a dread of personal violence, but of something unknown to come. It is a feeling of doubt and uncertainty, and noticeable in the tone of even the most hopeful Spaniard. Unimportant [illegible] don't end the war, and proclamations have no effect on the insurgents. The latter are just as determined today as they were a year ago, and neither threats nor promises of pardon seem to have the slightest influence over them, which proves that the Cubans, no matter what their other faults may be, are at least possessed of endurance, consistency and determination. In addition, they have to the highest degree that peculiar kind of courage which changes the most timid to a hero, when the danger appears and when there is no chance of escape. This has been demonstrated time and again; whenever a Cuban was sentenced to death, from the moment the sentence had become known to them, they changed, their behavior being such as to cause the admiration of their executioners or judges, and all marched to the scaffold with a firm step. Throughout the island arrests of so-called *laborantes* are made by the dozen; some are sentenced to change their domicile within the island, and placed under the special surveillance of the Police; others are sentenced to imprisonment, and even the ladies do not escape, a number of them at Villa Clara having been compelled to change their residence. Court-martials are daily held at different points, and many Cubans are sent to the penitentiary, and a few doomed to be executed.

A PRIEST CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

FRANCISCO [illegible], the parish priest of Yaguaramas, was tried at Cienfuegos on the 19th inst. and sentenced to death. The Padre had been preaching sermons in favor of the insurrection, and had baptized a Cuban flag. Several other priests have preferred to aid their country and disobey the Pope and slavery laws. It is very doubtful, however, if the authorities dare execute the priest. It would shock the people terribly, and destroy the great influence of the priesthood, which at present aids the Government in so many ways to carry on the war. The priest will undoubtedly be delivered up to the acting Bishop and sent to Spain, which is equivalent to an execution only more cruel. No priest sent to Spain as a prisoner has ever appeared again. The walls of Spanish seminaries and convents are very silent.

THE WAR.

The Captain-General telegraphs from Puerto Principe that affairs progress well, that the health of the troops is good and that the weather is favorable. This, translated into English, means: The insurgents are still in the field, the soldiers are marching and fighting, and nothing of any importance has taken place, because the insurgents are smart enough to keep out of the way of strong bodies of troops. The Cubans under MODESTO DIAZ, and most probably under JORDAN, whose flight is not so certain as the Cuban deserters would like to make us believe, have, beyond a doubt, cut through VALMASEDA's lines, and are now holding high carnival in their former camping grounds. VALMASEDA will have to begin over again and see if he will succeed better next time in penning the insurgents. It appears that VALMASEDA was over-confident, did not listen to the battalion-chiefs, who do the fighting, and, consequently, was out-generaled. There is a great difference between hemming in a wary enemy and writing a proclamation on paper. MODESTO DIAZ is now between Bayamo and Santiago de Cuba, his forces being estimated at 1,500 men.

THE PHILLIPS AFFAIR.

The Phillips affair has not assumed any tangible shape, the *Severn* having again left Santiago de Cuba. Admiral POOR had an interview with the Governor, and took testimony in relation to the case, asking the Governor if Mr. PHILLIPS' life would be safe in case that gentleman would come ashore? The Governor answered yes, and granted PHILLIPS permission to come ashore, although RODAS had issued an order expelling PHILLIPS from the island, but PHILLIPS was [illegible] to do so, and remained on board. The Governor informed the Admiral that it might be true, [illegible]. Nothing more natural than that a business man should have debts, but rogues placed Mr. PHILLIPS in a very unenviable position.

NEW [illegible].

All the Vocals and other high officers of the Havana Custom-house have resigned their positions, alleging that the state of their private health does not permit them to continue their functions any longer. Such at least is the tenor of the official account published in the *Gaceta*. Your correspondent, alarmed for his own health, made inquiries as to the particular epidemic prevailing among the employes, and was informed that the malady was a new one to this island and had only lately made its appearance among the Government employes, the disease having received the euphonious title of "Not to be able to steal-ism."

JORDAN AT NASSAU.

A gun-boat which arrived this morning brings the news of JORDAN's arrival at Nassau in a small boat, accompanied by six men, among them Mr. [illegible], formerly of the Havana Savings Bank, who had come to Cuba with a commission from the Junta to CESPEDES. According to the version laid before your correspondent, JORDAN is stated to have declared that after defeating PUELLO he intended to march on and attack [illegible] and take Puerto Principe, but that the Cuban Congress and prominent military leaders objected, pronouncing the plan dangerous. So he informed them that he did not wish to command cowards, and therefore was no longer wanted, and carried his resolution of leaving Cuba into immediate execution. This may be JORDAN's words or not. I give them as they were told to me.

LATEST FROM PRINCIPE.

The steamer [illegible] arrived this forenoon. From a communication of Secretary FERNANDEZ I extract the following facts: About 200 insurgents had been killed in the minor skirmishes. JOSE [illegible] VARELA, formerly a notary in Puerto Principe, and one of the principal fomenters of the revolution, and acting as Sub-Prefect of the Department, had been captured, tried and executed on Good Friday. Gen. RODAS pardoned six men who had been sentenced to death on the previous day at Nuevitas. Insurgents had ceased to assail the railroad line, such undertaking having become difficult owing to the cutting down of the trees along the entire road. All the forts along the line communicated with each other by signals. Deserters reported the garrison of [illegible] reduced to fifty men, and guarding a number of pack horses laden with arms. Formerly the cry among the insurgents was for more arms; now it is for more men.

QUASIMODO.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Nomination of Candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals—The Ticket: Judge Selden for Chief Judge, Messrs. Mason, Andrews, Folger and Hale for Associates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—There is general satisfaction at the ticket put in nomination by the Republican Convention here today, and it is admitted on all hands to comprise the strongest array of legal talent and ability ever presented for the suffrages of the people of the State. There was a multitude of candidates named from different sections of the State, and, unlike the Democratic Convention held yesterday, no slate had been made up by a few leaders where all the rest of the delegates were bound to follow like a flock of sheep. For this reason, and also on account of the greater number of delegates, the Convention consumed a longer time in making up the ticket than was required by the Democracy, but harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout, and the final result is regarded as the very best that could have been achieved, and the utmost confidence is felt in the success of the ticket. The old Fenton and Anti-Fenton feeling cropped out slightly in the organization of the Convention, but was entirely ignored in the nominations, as was shown in the case of Mr. FOLGER, who received the hearty support of the leading men of both the old factions. New-York, as usual, had her contesting delegates, but their differences were speedily settled. She also had what was altogether unusual, a colored man in her delegation, Mr. GEORGE W. FRANCIS, whose seat no one contested, and whose intelligence and gentlemanly bearing all admired. Among the other New-York delegates were Gen. Cochrane, Gen. Pleasonton, ex-Superintendent Kennedy, Judge Davies, Judge Fithian, ex-Senator Murphy, Thos. E. Stewart, Marshall O. Roberts, D. Conover, James B. Taylor, Wm. A. Darling, and many more well-known Republicans. The Convention closed at 8 P. M., with three cheers for the ticket. Most of the delegates left by the evening train.

Proceedings of the Convention—The Resolutions Adopted.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—The canvassing of yesterday, last night, and this morning, among members of the Republican State Convention, had not, up to the hour of assembling, resulted in a ticket. The New-York delegation held a meeting this morning, when a proposition was made by E. DELAFIELD, that as there were several vacancies in the delegation, they be filled with the contestants from the Second, Seventh and Ninth Districts. The proposition elicited much debate, and the matter was finally left to be settled before the Committee on Credentials.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At 12¼ o'clock, HAMILTON HARRIS called the Convention to order. RUFUS ANDREWS, of New-York, nominated Hon. PLATT POTTER as temporary Chairman of the Convention. Gen. SHARP, of Ulster, nominated Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, he being the representative of the young lawyers of the State. A proposition to make Mr. WOODFORD, temporary, and Mr. POTTER permanent Chairman was made, when another motion was made to dispense with a temporary organization by making Hon. PLATT POTTER permanent Chairman. Mr. COCHRANE sustained the motion to make Mr. WOODFORD temporary, and Mr. POTTER permanent Chairman, and that proposition was sustained by the Convention. Gen. WOODFORD was conducted to the chair by a Committee, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred. He proceeded at some length with a comparison of the two parties, and to show that while the Democracy was devoted to treason and bad government, the Republican Party was the party of patriotism and good government. The speech was listened to with great attention, and at the close was applauded vociferously. Mr. BLISS, of Kings, moved that Messrs. JAMES HUSTED, of Westchester, and CHAS. E. FITCH, of Onondaga, be appointed temporary Secretaries, which was carried.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The roll of delegates was then called and corrected. When New-York was called, it was stated that there were from New-York contestants from the Seventh, Ninth and Fifteenth Districts. It being asked if there was a contestant for the seat for the Fifth New-York District, CHARLES SPENCER reported that no one dared to contest that seat, for the reason that the delegate was a colored man. Mr. ABBOTT, of New-York, moved a committee of two from each Judicial District be appointed on permanent organization. Carried. On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Erie, a similar committee on credentials was ordered. On motion, a similar committee on resolutions was ordered. The Chair then announced the various committees: Messrs. DAVIES and PUTNAM were appointed a committee to conduct Hon. PLATT POTTER, permanent Chairman, to the Chair. Mr. POTTER, on taking the Chair, briefly addressed the Convention.

[illegible]

Judge DAVIES moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH hoped the motion would prevail. The Democratic Party had [illegible] the head of the ticket.

Mr. [illegible] thought that it was most proper [illegible] with calmness and deliberation.

Mr. LAPHAM raised the point of order that these proceedings were out of order before the contested seats were disposed of, and, in fact, the Committees were not appointed. He therefore moved a recess till 4 o'clock P. M., which was carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4½ o'clock P. M. Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Credentials, reported on the cases of the contested seats from New-York, in favor of giving the seats in the Seventh District to Messrs. STEWART, HEPBURN and BROMLEY; in the Ninth District, to Messrs. WHITE, NOBLE, FOSTER and MARSH. As to the Fifteenth District, the Committee reported in favor of an investigation of the charges of fraud there. The report was agreed to. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which were agreed to.

NOMINATION OF CHIEF JUDGE.

Judge DAVIES moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge. Mr. FLOWER moved to amend by providing for proceeding to the nomination of Chief Judge and Associate Judges. Gen. BRIGGS moved as an amendment that this Convention nominate by acclamation Hon. H. R. SELDEN, of Monroe County, for Chief Judge. Mr. CHAS. HUGHES, of Washington, rose to a point of order, and called attention to the muddle the Convention—a Convention of lawyers and judges—have got themselves in by piling resolution upon resolution. He rebuked the wrangling spirit which had been brought into the Convention, the result of which could only be defeat. He felt that if the Convention would go on in harmony, as it ought, this ticket would be elected. He appealed to the Convention to act at least decently in this matter. After considerable excitement the matter was laid on the table. On motion Hon. H. R. SELDEN was nominated for Chief Justice, amid the wildest excitement, and cheers were called for by E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

THE ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Mr. HUGHES moved that the members of the Convention proceed to nominate Associate Judges, each member being allowed five minutes in which to speak of his candidate. It was agreed to make the nominations of the various candidates before proceeding to vote.

Mr. JOHN A. BELL nominated Judge JOSEPH MULLEN, of Jefferson County, accompanying the nomination with a brief address.

Judge DAVIES seconded the nomination, and made a few remarks. He also nominated, as another candidate, Judge A. S. JOHNSON, of Oneida, and spoke of him in high terms.

Mr. BEALE, of Columbia County, presented the name of Judge HENRY HOGEBOOM, of Columbia, and sustained his motion.

Gen. COCHRANE nominated Judge CHARLES MASON, of Madison.

ANDREW D. WHITE nominated CHARLES ANDREWS, of Onondaga, and spoke of him as a staunch Republican and a good lawyer.

Mr. HUGHES, of Washington, seconded the nomination of ROBERT S. HALE.

JOHN M. FRANCIS named EDWARD J. BULLARD, of Rensselaer, and gave him a hearty indorsement.

Mr. BRADLEY, of Richmond, nominated ROBERT S. HALE, of Essex, and sustained his nomination.

The St. Lawrence delegation seconded this nomination through one of its members.

Mr. [illegible], of Kings, named Judge JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

Col. LANSING, of Kings, nominated ADDISON G. RICE.

Mr. PHELPS, of New-York, nominated Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER, of New-York.

Mr. CHARLES S. DANIELS, of Erie, was also nominated.

Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS rose to second the nomination of Messrs. HOGEBOOM, MASON and FOLGER, and proceeded at some length to speak more especially in favor of the nomination of Mr. FOLGER.

Mr. THOMAS A. JOHNSON, of Steuben, was nominated by the Steuben County delegation.

Mr. [illegible] stated that Monroe County was about to nominate E. DARWIN SMITH, but as Mr. SELDEN had been nominated for the chief position, she would second the nomination of THOMAS A. JOHNSON.

AN INFORMAL VOTE—TWO CANDIDATES CHOSEN.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal vote with the following result: Chas. J. Folger, 200; Charles Mason, 175; Henry Hogeboom, 173; Charles Andrews, 211; Robert S. Hale, 140; Joseph Mullen, 101; Thomas A. Johnson, 90; A. S. Johnson, 20; Charles Daniels, 114; Addison G. Rice, 122; Joshua M. Van Cott, 4; Hooper C. Van Vorst, 3; Ransom Balcom, 5; C. F. Bullard, 38. When George W. Francis, the colored delegate from the Fifth District, New-York, rose to cast his vote there was an outburst of applause, which lasted for several minutes. When silence was restored he thanked the Convention, and announced the following names in a clear and distinct voice: Charles J. Folger, Charles Mason, Charles Andrews and Henry Hogeboom.

Gen. COCHRANE moved that the three candidates having received the highest votes be declared nominated. Mr. FLOWER moved an amendment that the Convention proceed to vote again for candidates. Here ensued a scene of great confusion, from five to ten members shouting at once, and two-thirds of the delegates on their feet. It was found that it required 202 votes to constitute a majority. Mr. LAPHAM, of Clinton, was opposed to declaring all three of the men receiving the highest vote unanimously elected. It was not Democratic; it was not Republican. He had voted for those three men. Still he was for fairness. He did not want to see any snap judgment taken here. No Tammany Hall tactics. Mr. COCHRANE said there was no snap judgment in his proposition. Over two hours had been consumed in taking a vote. The proposition was simply to take the three highest. Voices all over the room—Two, two, two! Mr. COCHRANE called for the previous question. Mr. HUSTED, Secretary, put the question on ordering the previous question. The response was loud on both sides, and the Secretary declared that it appeared to be carried. Mr. CHARLES SPENCER rose and shouted that he (the Secretary) had no right to declare the result of the vote. The Secretary stated that he was acting at the request of the Chair. A scene of confusion followed, numbers of delegates shouting from all parts of the room. The Convention, exhausting its disorder, at length became quiet, when the previous question was ordered, and CHARLES MASON and CHARLES ANDREWS were declared unanimously nominated. Three cheers were given. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for the remaining candidates.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and the members were nearly all on their feet talking, and their responses could not be heard. The call had to be suspended until order was restored. The New-York delegation retired for consultation. The call was resumed and finished, when numbers of the delegates wished to change their votes, but this was declared to be impossible, as there was no record as to how individuals had voted. The greatest confusion then prevailed. The vote was finally declared as follows:

Whole number of votes....[illegible]
Necessary to a choice....[illegible]

Folger	19[illegible]	Daniels	[illegible]
Hale	137	Mullen	[illegible]
Hogeboom	172	Johnson	[illegible]
Rice	130		

THIRD BALLOT.

There being no choice a recess was proposed, but the motion was received with loud cries of "No, no." Still there was no order, and the Chair, unable to control the Convention, allowed it to break up in squads for consultation. The Convention finally settled down to quietude and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll again, and the vote stood:

Whole number of votes....[illegible]
Necessary to a choice....[illegible]

Folger	[illegible]	Hogeboom	[illegible]
Hale	[illegible]	Rice	[illegible]

Messrs. FOLGER and HALE were then unanimously nominated with three cheers for the whole ticket.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DORSHEIMER, of Erie, from the Committee on Resolutions, then reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of New-York is determined to preserve the purity of the judicial office, and that we present to the people of the State our candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals with the confidence that they will bring to their offices those high qualifications of mind and character which those should possess who, in the Court of last resort, interpret laws which affect the property, the life and the liberty of the citizen.

Resolved, That while we recognize that this is not the place to make a declaration of political principles, we think it a proper occasion to express our confidence in the National Administration and our admiration for the illustrious soldier and patriot who is at its head; and we heartily pledge ourselves to sustain him in his efforts to restore economy in our affairs, to raise the credit of the Government, and to secure the administration of equal laws in all our States and Territories.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

How Horace Greeley Stood the Cross-Examination.

Important Rulings of the Recorder.

Samuel Sinclair and Oliver Johnson Tell What They Knew.

The "Family Council" at Sinclair's House.

WHAT WAS DONE THEREAT

A Man Who Has Seen Defendant Drunk Frequently.

The trial of McFarland was continued yesterday before a throng of spectators so numerous that they overran every portion of the room, filling it to its utmost capacity, and encroaching upon the space which has hitherto been sacred to the reporters for the Press. The excitement was intense. The feelings of the spectators were wrought up the boiling point during some portions of the testimony, and effervesced in little ripples of laughter whenever anything supremely ridiculous was said, or whenever the witnesses on the stand appeared puzzled by the course of cross-examination which Mr. Graham pursued. The women, who were out in greater force yesterday than on any previous day thus far, appeared delighted with what was to them evidently a grand entertainment, instead of a solemn trial for murder, and particularly so while Horace Greeley and Samuel Sinclair were testifying.

The Court was opened promptly at 11 o'clock, and the venerable philosopher of the *Tribune* took the stand, this time taking care to deposit his slouch hat upon the floor by his side, a la Solon Shingle, while he held his red bandanna in his hand ready to wipe the perspiration from his brow whenever "great drops of sweat" should start therefrom under the cross-fire of Mr. Graham. This commenced almost immediately after Mr. Greeley took the stand, and he sailed along quite happily for a time, relieved occasionally by a speech from Mr. Graham, which enabled him to collect his thoughts, which were evidently going after wool. When he was interrogated on the matter of the interview which was reported in one of the morning papers a few days after the death of Richardson, and particularly that portion where he is represented as having been blasphemous, Mr. Greeley saw that his time had come, and mopped his brow vigorously. Graham forced Greeley to say that he believed he did swear once during that interview, and at this there was a broad smile from the Judge on the bench to the "woman in black." Mr. Greeley was under this species of torture for one hour and ten minutes, and at times it was really pitiable to observe the expression of his face. He was twisted and turned in every conceivable way, and "squirmed" when he was asked if he considered that the formal separation which had taken place at Sinclair's house was in accordance with his ideas of divorce. He replied that he believed that McFarland had given up his wife on that occasion. It was brought out in evidence that Mr. Greeley applied to Judge Pierrepont to act as private counsel for the prosecution, and the fact was elicited that Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, made the suggestion and that Mr. Greeley was ready and willing to subscribe $100, if asked, toward paying private counsel. After the examination was concluded the "philosopher" left the stand and shambled out of the Court-room on the double quick.

Samuel Sinclair was next called upon to undergo torture, and was so confused when he took the stand that he had to sit down, and it was some seconds before he could rally sufficiently to take the oath "to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." He was present at the "family council" at which Mrs. McFarland declared her intentions of abandoning her husband forever. The prosecution was going into the matter when Mr. Graham objected, and then declared that they (the defence) admitted that McFarland was sane at that time (Feb. 21, 1867,) though bowed down with grief, and that it was not till March 10 following, when the intercepted letter was found, that he became insane. The objection of the defence was not sustained, however, and all that matter was brought out. Witness also testified to threats on the part of McFarland to shoot Richardson if the latter should marry Mrs. McFarland; also, that McFarland was intoxicated on one occasion. When his attention was called to the intercepted letter he said he thought it "imprudent and foolish" in Richardson to write such a letter. Upon this Mr. Graham asked if such terms as "imprudent and foolish" were proper to be applied to such a letter as that. To this Mr. Sinclair made a reply qualifying his expression, but not making it very strong. Witness said he considered there was a difference between being crazed and frenzied, upon which Mr. Graham remarked: "We have been trying the last ten days to find out the difference, and now we have got it; here is an expert for you." Witness said, in regard to the first shooting, that had McFarland killed Richardson then he might have been justified in the law. Mr. Sinclair was on the stand for one hour and a half, and seemed very glad when he was released.

The next witness was Oliver Johnson. He told all that took place at the "family council." A letter was shown him in which he had called McFarland an assassin, and witness said that he stood by every word in that letter, although he was subsequently made to declare that he had no foundation for using such a term toward him. A very affectionate epistle from Johnson to Mrs. McFarland, at the time she was in the White Mountains, and termed the "Hard-shell letter" by counsel, created a ripple of merriment all over the Court-room. Joseph C. Howell was the next witness examined. He testified to having seen McFarland drunk on several occasions, and to hearing the prisoner frequently threaten to shoot Richardson on sight. This man's examination was not concluded when the Court rose, and it is expected that Mr. Graham's handling of him will be severe.

Detailed Report of the Sixteenth Day's Proceedings—Horace Greeley, Samuel Sinclair and Oliver Johnson on the Stand—Mr. Graham "Roasting Them Over Their Own Fire."

At the opening of the Court Horace Greeley was recalled, and continued: At my last interview with McFarland I think the first shooting was rather assumed than talked of directly; I remember no particular words relating to it, but the substance of what was said was that the account in the *Tribune* of the shooting and the circumstances which led to it was unjust to him, and he wished it to be corrected; the last paragraph of his article was added by me, I think, in his presence; Mr. Richardson's card in the paper (produced and identified) was published after all these conversations with McFarland had taken place.

IN MR. GRAHAM'S HANDS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—The date of my last interview with McFarland was, I should think, sometime in February, 1869; I first met Mr. Richardson in Kansas in May, 1859; he was first employed by the *Tribune* in 1860-61, and during the war he was regularly connected with that paper; after his escape from prison and return from the South he devoted himself to writing books, and was never again directly connected with the *Tribune*, although he was frequently employed by the paper.

WHO PAYS THE PRIVATE COUNSEL.

Q. Do you employ counsel to assist in this prosecution? A.—Mr. Ayres, a friend of Mr. Richardson, spoke to me to see that counsel was employed to see that full justice was done, and I spoke to the District-Attorney.

Q.—No matter for that; to what private coun-

sel did you apply? A.—I spoke to the present United States District-Attorney, Mr. Pierrepont, but applied directly to no other person.

Q.—Have you applied directly or indirectly to the counsel actually employed? A.—Not directly.

Witness—I never applied to Mr. Stoughton nor sent any one else to him, nor did I ever hear of any one else doing so; I was the agent of certain parties in securing private counsel, but never employed any on my own account, nor did I, so far as I know, feel a personal interest in the case.

Q.—Did you read the charge of the Recorder to the Grand Jury with regard to the Astor House ceremony, in which he characterized that proceeding as a felony, and declared that all those who aided and abetted it should be held responsible?

The question was objected to and excluded, and Mr. Graham claimed the benefit of an exception.

Q.—Are you going to contribute pecuniarily to the expense of this prosecution? A.—I don't know; if I am asked to I shall; I know of one person who has offered to give money to aid the prosecution of the case; the amount, I think, is $100, and the person is Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.

"REVENGE."

I wrote an editorial soon after this occurrence of the 25th of November on the general subject of revenge; I can't say that it referred directly to this case, though I undoubtedly had it in mind; I never wrote any editorials or letters for any other paper on the subject, nor did I ever cause any to be written; I never knew Mr. Richardson to have a pistol in his possession.

INTERVIEWED AND DID NOT KNOW IT.

I know no such person as Isaac G. Reed, Jr., nor do I remember being interviewed by a reporter connected with the Sun; I remember reading in a morning paper, about a fortnight after the occurrence, what purported to be the result of an interview with me; a person did come to my room and represent himself as belonging to some paper, I don't remember what; I didn't know then that he was going to publish what I said, nor did I know at the time that I was being "interviewed."

Q.—Did you state to that person that McFarland had given up all right to his wife long ago; that it would go against him at the trial, and that you would testify to it yourself? A.—No, Sir; I did not say that, if I did anything like it; all that I said about his giving up all right to his wife, was what I have testified to here—that after what had occurred she could never live with him again; and with regard to testifying, I simply said that if I was called I should testify to the truth.

Q.—When the reporter asked you if he had relinquished all right to his wife, did you say, "Yes, he told me so himself, and said he would not take her back"? A.—No, Sir, I did not say anything of the kind.

MR. GREELEY'S "SHOT."

Q.—Did you say the "dirty, deliberate d——d villain shot Richardson, and then came to me again and I would have nothing to do with him; he is a bad man"? A.—I never used any such language; I did not say he was a bad man; I used no oaths in that conversation; I may have used the d——d once, but I applied no such terms to him as those given by the reporter; I never made any threats of any kind against McFarland.

WHAT ARE GREELEY'S DOCTRINES.

Q.—Are your notions of the strictness of the marriage relation such that if a man told his wife to go, and that she should never more be his wife, that would constitute a divorce? A.—No, Sir; if McFarland used the expression that his wife should never live with him again, I believe he was in earnest.

Q.—When he admitted the chastity of his wife, having been married to her for ten years and had no trouble beyond an every-day family quarrel, do you mean to say that you wish this Court and jury to believe that you seriously understood him as giving up all claim to his wife? A.—You haven't stated the facts on which my judgment was based; I did not base it on the quarrels which they had had, but on what she had said to him.

Q.—Did you believe, under the circumstances as they existed, that he meant seriously to give up all ownership in his wife? A.—I believe he meant what he said, and considered that he had given up all claim to his wife; I believe this to be so, but never reported it to Richardson.

Q.—Did you never encourage Richardson in his pursuit of Mrs. McFarland, or encourage Mrs. McFarland in accepting his advances? A.—You assume facts which I know nothing about.

Q.—Did you ever report what Mr. McFarland said to you to Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland? A.—I never did; I have spoken of it to others, but do not know whether it ever reached their ears or not; I told it to Mr. Sinclair, but not to Mrs. Calhoun; I may have mentioned it to this Reed, the reporter, but remember of no one to whom I spoke of it before the shooting except Mr. Sinclair; at the time of the first interview he had not received this intercepted letter, so far as I know.

GREELEY RECOMMENDING M'FARLAND.

I don't remember that he ever called on me to solicit my influence for an appointment as Register in Bankruptcy; he did not come for that purpose at the time of which I have spoken; I gave him no letter of recommendation for such an appointment, and signed no such recommendation, and have not the faintest recollection of his asking for any influence for any such purpose; I do not think McFarland was on such terms of intimacy with me as to call without any errand but to talk of his domestic troubles; I cannot say that I bore with him on account of his distress; he did not cry, though he exhibited a good deal of feeling in what he said.

Q.—Are these letters in your handwriting, one of which is addressed to McFarland by the term "Dear Friend." (handing up the letters of 1860 and 1867.) A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are the contents of those letters true? A.—Yes, as such letters go; I have no wish to unsay anything in them; I knew no evil of him at the time.

Mr. Graham here attempted to read the letter to the jury, but finding it too much of a task, Mr. Greeley read them himself. They were as follows:

GREELEY TO M'FARLAND.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1860.

MY FRIEND: I inclose you a note to Mr. Draper, but [illegible] letters that I am beaten [illegible] and so have no right to expect to be heeded. But [illegible] Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

D. P. McFarland, Esq., present.

GREELEY TO M'ELRATH.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Having long known and esteemed Mr. Daniel McFarland, of this City, [illegible] fully commend him to your favor and ask you to give him any employment in your gift. I remain, yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Thos. McElrath, Esq., Appraiser's Office, Custom-house.

GREELEY TO BEECHER.

Q.—Did you write a letter to Dr. Beecher introducing Mrs. Calhoun while Richardson was dying at the Astor House? A.—I did.

Q.—What was the object of that letter?

This question was objected to, and Mr. Graham argued for its admission, and said it was important to show the bias of the witness and those engaged with him in connection with a certain ceremony in the Astor House, and submitted that these people, against whom the District-Attorney should have leveled himself, at once got around this case, and by endeavoring to work out their own deliverance, assumed the sustenance and maintenance of this prosecution.

THE RECORDER'S DENUNCIATION OF THE ASTOR HOUSE CEREMONIES.

I will presently show that this is the witness who introduced Mrs. Calhoun to Dr. Beecher; that it was through that introduction Dr. Beecher was brought into this ceremony; that all these parties are aiders and abettors, within the language of your Honor, and that they have a strong motive to swear themselves out of legal criminality by making out as strong a case against the prisoner as they can. Why should this witness be going around engaging private counsel unless he had an interest in it?

ALL A BAND OF BROTHERS.

All these persons are more or less connected with one newspaper; they are all one society; they are living through one channel; they are wedded together by a pecuniary interest, and we mean to insist by a common moral interest also. I am on the motive of the witness, and I have a right to know whether it was not because he considered by reason of the spontaneous action of the authorities in reference to his connection with this matter he was in danger, and whether he has not, under the pressure of that motive, yielded himself to a stronger oath than under other circumstances he would have done. I hold your Honor's language in my hand, and we maintain it is strictly true. Every iota of it is proved, and your Honor distinctly tells that not only those who participated in this ceremony, but the aiders and abettors of it, should be brought to justice; and I propose to show from that time these persons have made common cause of exculpating themselves and inculpating this prisoner. It goes, therefore, to the bias of the witness.

THE QUESTION RULED UPON.

Recorder—It is entirely competent for you, Mr. Graham, to cross-examine the witness as to whether he employed any private counsel, or solicited them to act in this prosecution, in order to show his bias, and to impeach to a certain extent his credibility, but——

GREELEY'S MOTIVE.

Mr. Graham—Have not I a right to show that his connection with this matter is criminal, and that he has a motive, growing out of his criminal connection with this occurrence, not the killing of Richardson, but the matter that followed that killing, but actually preceded it in point of intention, for the purpose of weighing against the credibility of the witness?

THE RECORDER WILL NOT STULTIFY HIMSELF.

Recorder — That presents another question whether this was a crime in itself, but that question we are not trying now. It was a matter subsequent to the transaction we are now trying, and I would be stultifying myself were I to permit it to be introduced here now.

TESTING GREELEY'S CREDIBILITY AND HIS AMIABILITY.

Mr. Graham—I offer it on the credibility of this witness. Have not I a right to show that he has been so implicated in this matter that it is his interest to conceal it? I will make him acknowledge he uttered blasphemous threats against this defendant, which have been published in the newspapers; that he animadverted upon your Honor's language in a blasphemous manner, and that he threatened how his evidence would bear against the case.

Recorder—I exclude this question.

Mr. Graham, [sotto voce]—This is the first time I ever knew Mr. Greeley was in the habit of putting shot in his expressions. [Laughter.]

GREELEY ENTANGLED.

Mr. Graham—I submit with all respect. We are entitled to know the entanglements into which this witness has got himself. This very transaction with which this letter connects itself became the subject of your Honor's charge to the Grand Jury, and you characterized it in plain and truthful terms. Now, Sir, every witness connected with the Astor House matter, which they have prejudiced, is under a pressure which they probably cannot resist. They have got to swear that a transaction, which the whole civilized and Christian world has arraigned and condemned, not only on moral but on legal grounds, so far as they were concerned, was a perfectly innocent and guiltless transaction.

A GENERAL WHITEWASHING.

Those who know the antecedents of this tragedy between Richardson and Mrs. McFarland, have got to clear these actors of all guilt, or else they are condemned before the civilized world as guilty actors in this transaction. Now [illegible] based upon that transaction. In every part of [illegible] nounced upon them. There is hardly [illegible] in that transaction which has been rendered in its favor. Therefore, if those who endeavor to carry out this transaction [illegible] have the strongest motive, now that their motives have been opened by the counsel for the prosecution, which they controlled for their own benefit, to clear themselves of all imputations of guilt, or suspicion of guilt, in reference to this matter. I submit when the witness places himself on the stand the supposition is that he has no motive to tell the story but the truth, and if his story is the truth is there, has he any motive for exaggerating it? Your Honor knows how bias may corrupt a man's testimony, even when it is truthfully given, so far as language is concerned.

IS ANYBODY PREVARICATING?

A man who goes on the stand may tell all the facts truly, but in his manner and the other surroundings of his testimony he may impart a color to them which when fairly considered they would not have. Why am not I then entitled to show that each one of these witnesses which they have connected with in their hypothetical questions, comes upon the stand under a pressure which he is unable to resist, giving color and aggravation to facts not only to insure the conviction of the defendant, but to relieve themselves from the condemnation of the whole civilized world? Although ordinarily we have no right to consider what is going on outside this Court-room, yet in a case like this it would be improper to shut out from our eyes the judgment which has been pronounced upon this transaction. Why have not I a right to show that the result of this witness' action has frightened his conduct, and driven him from his propriety, and that he sees his conduct, unless he clears his skirts, cannot be sustained? He knows it is condemned; that he feels therefore the imperious necessity of removing a lasting stigma and obloquy from his name. It is in every case an important consideration as the witness may have a motive to sustain the side on which he is called; they tell the jury that the complainants here are the people; that Mr. Greeley is a private citizen, and is called here without possessing any interest in it to sustain the case for the people.

GREELEY RUNNING THE PROSECUTION.

Have not I a right to show Mr. Greeley has got control of this prosecution, to run it out and avert the lasting obloquy which is sure to attach to his name should the prosecution fail? What stronger motive could weigh upon a man of Mr. Greeley's intelligence and position than that? We have a right to show in some cases that a witness received a thousand dollars for his testimony; that he has been bribed to give evidence wholly false or discolored. Why am I not entitled to show the fountain from which this evidence issues is poisoned at the fountain-head? There are considerations which deter him from giving out the whole truth of this matter or imparting a color to that he chooses to give. I plant myself before this Court, and so far as the motive of this witness is concerned I am entitled to know it. If this transaction is one in reference to which the public mind has pronounced a condemnatory judgment, it is one in which his feelings are interested. I am not going to charge him with corruption. I don't mean to impeach his integrity as a man in a matter in which he is disinterested, but I know enough of human nature to know that when that permeating poison, bias or prejudice enters the mind, it wholly destroys the conscience of the most conscientious man.

GREELEY NOT TO BE BELIEVED.

While I don't mean to impeach his motives, his purity or integrity, I want to show that the worst part of his nature has got the better of him on this occasion, and the testimony which has issued from his lips it is the duty of the jury to receive with many grains of allowance.

The Recorder did not consider the question material.

Mr. Graham—It is material, we submit, because the witness knew Mrs. McFarland was to be married to Richardson, and he aided it, and that is precisely within legal liability if he did. We maintain he knew it was wrong. He never could have believed this man could divorce his wife with a breath, and he introduced the agent of that man to fasten another yoke on his neck to a clergyman of his acquaintance for the purpose of consummating that ceremony.

Recorder—The question must be excluded.

WHAT MR. GRAHAM OFFERS TO PROVE.

Mr. Graham—I offer to show that he introduced this woman to Dr. Beecher with a view to this ceremony, for without the persuasions of Mr. Greeley's letter he would take no part in this transaction, and the known social standing and character of Mr. Greeley was supposed to be able to surmount the better judgment of Dr. Beecher and induce him to do what he would not do for any person but Mr. Greeley.

MR. GREELEY AS AN EDITOR.

Question—Did you read in manuscript the article in question? [McFarland's statement.] A.—I did; he (McFarland) went away to prepare it; I cannot say that the publication is a literal copy of it; I do not know McFarland's handwriting; I do not know of any threat of a legal proceeding against the Tribune if its statement of the affair was not corrected; such a threat might have been made without my knowing it.

Redirect—The conversation with Reed took place a few days after Richardson's death; Reed came in, saying he came from Frank Leslie's, and asked me questions, which I answered; the substance of the conversation was about the letter of introduction to Mr. Beecher, in which I said Mrs. Calhoun desired to consult him on a delicate matter and he might trust her as a woman of truth; he then asked if I did not think they would make a good point on me about free-love, &c., and I said I thought not; there was about one-third said in all compared with what was published; neither Mrs. Sinclair nor Mrs. Calhoun ever came to me soliciting my favor in behalf of getting McFarland a position in the Custom-house or the Appraiser's office.

To Judge Garvin—Richardson's connection with the Tribune ceased after his escape from Salisbury Prison in 1865.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

This is the publisher of the Tribune, and was a friend of McFarland when his troubles began. He was exceedingly nervous, but testified as follows:

Am publisher of the Tribune; have been so for eight or nine years; am acquainted with the prisoner; first saw him in 1857; know his wife; first saw her in 1857; did not see much of her from that time to 1861.

THE FAMILY COUNCIL.

Recollect an interview at my house in February, 1867, between Mr. and Mrs. McFarland; Mr. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Johnson and myself were also present; my wife was not there.

Q.—What occurred on that occasion? Objected to.

MR. GRAHAM ARGUES.

Mr. Graham—They are now going into independent evidence to falsify the statements of McFarland to the different persons to whom he spoke as to the cause of his mental derangement. The Court has over and over again decided that it was not a question of truth, but it was a mere question where these were the reasons assigned by McFarland, in his conversations, for a state of feeling to exhibit, and whether, acting under the influence of those feelings, he became deranged. Your honor excluded the Boston testimony we produced for the purpose of showing that this father had to fight against Richardson's money in the recovery of his children, on the ground that it was not a question to be determined in this case.

WHAT THE PROSECUTION ARE TRYING TO DO.

They now propose to try this case as though it was, as it ought to be, an action against certain parties, including some ladies, for inducing Mrs. McFarland away from her husband. That action ought to have been brought long ago, and there is where the legal advisers of McFarland have not fully performed their duty to him. That this woman was inveigled away from her husband is plain as light, and when this matter is tried, it will reveal fully the whole matter. I submit they should be heard on the other side, with a view to take themselves out of the decisions that have been already made.

WHAT JUDGE GARVIN SAYS ABOUT IT.

District-Attorney Garvin—We offer this evidence, not for the purpose of showing the truth or falsity of any fact which is brought home to the knowledge of the prisoner, which may have created a commotion in his mind which they call insanity, but we have a right to follow their precedent, in which they attempted to show, by certain facts and circumstances coming to his knowledge, that it created insanity. We have a right to show anything that occurred in his presence—any act of his which reflects any light on the subject, and whether or not he was in point of fact sane or insane. Now this conversation, which occurred in February, 1867, we say goes to show clearly at this time, and we intend to follow it up by their testimony, [illegible] was a perfectly sane man, and we intend to follow it down [illegible] for everything he did.

MR. GRAHAM SEES LAND ALL AROUND HIM.

Mr. Graham—It only shows how weak the case for the prosecution is, when they have drawn up to the same line of persecution with which they have followed the defendant. We are now trying them up to their own work, and for them to try and circumvent what they have done for the last twelve days by such flimsy, weak, impotent, almost disreputable logic as that to which the Court has just listened, seems to me hardly to be worthy of a prosecution conducted in behalf of the people. I have never seen anything like the subterfuge resorted to in this case on their part, but there is not a part of it from which I cannot descry land.

WHEN M'FARLAND WAS FIRST MAD.

We say this, that McFarland was first maddened on the 13th of March, 1867, by the receipt of that "intercepted" letter, and although he was bowed in grief before that day by the cruel course which he was led to conscientiously pursue in reference to his wife, we don't mean to say that he was demented until he read that letter. Now, Sir, this conversation to which they seek [illegible] All we say is that he was bowed in grief, and that grief was the foundation upon which the frenzy consequent upon the interception of that letter of the 13th of March, 1867, built itself. We have taken no other ground before this jury than that. The opening of the defense said that the scales fell from his eyes upon reading that letter, no matter what may have been the condition of his mind before he read it, and that is the point from which we started this case. The question now is, whether they should have gone beyond that letter to show he was a sane man when we don't question the fact. I submit, your Honor, they should be held to the very principles they have been [illegible]. We say that on the 21st of February, 1867, he was as light-hearted a man as there was in the world, with the exception of the trouble occurring of the fact that he saw her leave Richardson's room. That passed off in a few days, and when he returned on the afternoon of that day, he found his bird had flown. From that time until the receipt of the intercepted letter, he was in a state of anguish, but did not know the cause of her flight.

THE INTERCEPTED LETTER MADDENED HIM.

I commit myself to that ground now, and I shall not contend that McFarland ever drew an insane breath before he read that intercepted letter. I shall contend from that hour down to the present time, whenever he reverted to its contents, he was irresponsible for his conduct. I therefore object to any evidence being introduced into this case to show sanity on the part of this defendant at the time when we concede he was sane.

THE RECORDER INQUIRES.

Recorder—I understand, Mr. Graham, you abandon one of the grounds of the defense, that there was a hereditary insanity in the family of McFarland, which existed throughout his life?

MR. GRAHAM ANSWERS.

Mr. Graham—No, Sir. That was a predisposing cause. We say he never exhibited any other feeling but mental unhappiness prior to the 13th of March, 1867; and, according to the medical evidence, a man who is predisposed to insanity will become deranged sooner than a person who is not similarly disposed.

WHAT IT IS PROPOSED TO SHOW.

Mr. Garvin—We propose to show that at the time Mrs. McFarland left her husband and went to Sinclair's house they had a full conversation about their troubles; that they then agreed to settle it, and that McFarland was there and had a conversation in the whole matter, beginning to end, and these gentlemen, after spending ten days trying to prove his insanity, now refuse to hear any evidence of everything in regard to this [illegible] to the 13th March, 1867, for the purpose of excluding the evidence we intend to submit to the jury. We have a right to go through his whole life and investigate the subject of sanity or insanity, otherwise this trial would be a mere farce—the character and conduct of the prisoner and everything appertaining to him prior to and after the 13th March, 1867.

Mr. Davis rose to supplement the argument, when Mr. Graham said "Let Dr. Ayer's lawyer (Mr. Davis) speak."

THE EVIDENCE ADMITTED.

Recorder—The defense have shown that during the year 1867, after the receipt of this letter and up to the time of the shooting, McFarland had been depressed with great mental trouble and anxiety from certain causes which he stated to his friends, and to every one known to him, that Richardson had stolen from him his wife and children. That was the pain that rendered him so strange and wild whenever he recurred to this subject. It is stated by you, Mr. Graham, that until this time this man possessed, dormant, the elements of insanity, which came into life by reason of this letter, then the inference to this is that on the 21st of February, when he agreed to the separation from his wife, he was sane. Under these circumstances, is it not competent for the prosecution to show that he concurred in that separation; that the loss of his wife was not fraught with such intense grief and mental anguish to him as you suppose. It strikes me that this is very material for the prosecution, for it would show Richardson had not stolen his wife, but that he himself agreed to the separation. I think it is admissible.

WHY MRS. M'FARLAND ABANDONED HER HUSBAND.

Mr. Sinclair continuing his testimony—At the interview Mrs. McFarland told the prisoner that she had sought a conference with him, and she had refused it until the arrival of her father; she then began to make certain statements as to the conduct of the prisoner for some time previous; [illegible] a number of past years; she then said that his conduct toward her had driven away all affection she formerly [illegible] for him, and that under no circumstances would she live with him.

M'FARLAND BOWS TO HER DECISION.

He replied that this was a very serious matter; that she had made a great mistake; that her course [illegible] his health and she should live to regret her action, but that if this were her irrevocable decision, he could only bow and submit. This was on the 21st of February, 1867; McFarland spoke to me the evening, as he left the house, stating that he hoped this matter would make no difference as to the position he held in the Appraiser's office; he came to the Tribune office a day or two afterward, and we talked over the matter briefly; I told him it was evident that his wife would not live with him again; I encouraged him to turn his attention to the profession of the law; reminded him that he had studied law, and might do well in the practice of it; he said that he thought of becoming an actor; that he knew he was capable of making a mark in the world; I said I hoped he would; that his friends would be glad of it; and I hoped that he would live long enough to show that Mrs. McFarland had made a mistake in leaving him; he said of course he never could live with her again; that the separation was total, and he must do the best he could; McFarland continued calling on me down to March, 1868.

MRS. M'FARLAND'S INTERVIEW WITH PERCY.

At that time Mrs. McFarland had made an appointment with the prisoner to meet Percy, their little son; when witness saw the prisoner again in March, 1868, he spoke sharply to him with regard to what he had said and done with respect to Percy; that it was outrageous; that he had no right to prejudice the mind of the son against his mother, even if she was a bad woman; he contended that he had a right to say what he had said to Percy; he did not come to see witness many times after that; he frequently asked witness about Richardson; asked if he (witness) knew where Richardson was, and sometimes where Mrs. McFarland was; he appeared sometimes excited and at other times cool; witness was not certain that he saw prisoner on the morning of the shooting; if he did see him, he did not speak to him; the last time witness saw the prisoner the latter looked into witness's room; some one was sitting there with witness; I think it was Mr. Richardson.

THREATENING TO SHOOT RICHARDSON, AND DID SO.

Prisoner often told witness that Richardson never should live with Mrs. McFarland; he was determined on that; that if they were married they should not live together; he said he would shoot him; he talked with witness about the first shooting of Richardson, stated how it occurred; that they (Richardson and Mrs. McFarland) were going home from the theatre at the time; don't remember that the prisoner mentioned the street it took place in; don't recollect much about it; it was merely alluded to at that time; he spoke several times concerning their children, while the civil suit was going on; he spoke about Percy's going to school; witness recommended such a course; McFarland spoke of teaching Percy himself, witness told him that, in his opinion, it would be better to send him to school, where he could be with other boys.

The Court here took a recess for half an hour, during which the examination was suspended.

Mr. Sinclair continued—I knew the prisoner and his family in 1864; I remember seeing them at their house during that year, one evening when I was sent for by Mrs. McFarland; on arriving I found—

Mr. Graham here objected, but Mr. Davis claimed the right to go over the whole life of the prisoner if necessary. The defense had undertaken to show that McFarland had always treated his wife kindly and been a model husband, and now the prosecution proposed to show that he was almost constantly in the habit of getting drunk. The evidence was admitted and the witness continued.

M'FARLAND DRUNK.

I found Mr. and Mrs. McFarland there, and he was very much intoxicated and his face was bleeding; he was anxious to go out again, and I tried to quiet him; I staid half or three-quarters of an hour, and finally induced him to remain on the bed; at first he had kept getting up, but finally he got quieted down and I went away; this, I think, was in March or April, 1864.

Q.—Was anything said about his condition by his wife in his presence?

This question was objected to by Mr. Graham, on the ground that [illegible] only show his condition, and what [illegible] his presence [illegible] they went up to Croton in the Spring of 1864 and remained for a short time; they came back in the Fall and remained at my house through the Winter; they then moved into a house near Croton which I rented to them.

WAS M'FARLAND IMPECUNIOUS?

Q.—Did they pay the rent?

This question was objected to on the part of the defense, and the District-Attorney argued that an attempt had been made to show that the prisoner was wealthy, and they were now prepared to show that he could not pay his rent.

Mr. Graham said that this was after he had lost his property; his only reason for seeking public office was that he had lost his property and had to resort to it for his support.

The evidence was excluded.

The witness continued: Most of the conversation at the Tribune office to which I have alluded was about Richardson; I argued that he had no acquaintance with Mrs. McFarland until just before the separation, and nothing improper could have passed between them; [illegible] he spoke about it almost every time he came to see me; at these interviews I never observed anything irrational in his conversation; he was a good deal excited in his manner sometimes, but he was perfectly cool.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—Can't say about my wife having written the letter of February, 1867, which has been put in evidence; never saw Charlotte A. Sinclair; I never saw a pistol in Richardson's possession, nor did I ever see any that was said to have belonged to him, so far as I recollect.

THE PRIVATE COUNSEL.

I had nothing to do with employing private counsel in this case; I know something about it, but have not agreed to contribute to the expense of the contribution; I don't know whether I shall contribute or not; if I am asked to I shall, but I can't say how much; I have never written any articles about this case or caused any to be written.

Q.—Have you caused anything to be inserted in the Tribune since reviewing the conduct of counsel in this case since the shooting? A.—No, Sir; I may have seen something of the kind in the paper; I can't say; have sent nothing for publication to other papers, nor caused anything to be sent, nor known anything of the kind.

THE "FAMILY COUNCIL."

At the time of the interview at my house, on the 21st of February, 1867, my wife was at Washington, where she remained for some three weeks; I know nothing of this party having been got up for the occasion; I don't know whether the persons there were invited or not; I did not invite them; I don't remember that anything was said to me beforehand about their coming; it was on Sunday, I believe; I do not think the party, or any of them, had dined at my house previous to the conversation; the interview took place in the middle room, on the first floor, early in the evening; Mr. McFarland was expected, but I don't remember that the object of the interview was talked over before he came; I don't know anything of its being a cut and dried affair; I was present at the invitation both of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, and first knew that McFarland was coming on Friday or Saturday; I had not seen Richardson in the meantime; I don't remember saying to McFarland at the close of the Sunday night conference, "Cheer up, Mac, and bear it like a man, for I am your friend," though I very likely did say so; I regarded him as my friend.

Q.—If his wife was in the right and he in the wrong in this matter, was he still your friend? A.—I felt friendly to both of them; my impression was that they were both partly right and partly wrong; I don't remember saying anything about [illegible] being her friend; I remember that Johnson said something, but I do not remember whether [illegible] Mr. McFarland [illegible] to bear it up like a man, for he was his friend, or not, but I think he did say something of that kind; I remember that her father went away with McFarland, and I understood afterward that they walked and remained together all night.

Q.—Do you wish this jury to understand that you think when a man's wife has resolved to leave him he would not be in distress? A.—Well, there is a difference in men; I think McFarland felt very badly; I remember nothing of his having told his wife that he did come for a separation, but for the sake of a reunion; I don't know whether he expected his wife to go back to him or not; I can't tell what he expected, but I suppose he was in doubt as to what the result would be when he came.

Q.—Do you wish this jury to understand that you believe that when he came there to get his wife back, at the end of an hour he acquiesced in a final separation? A.—I can only judge from what he said to me the next time I saw him; he then looked upon the separation as irrevocable; I have no doubt that he was sincere in what he said, and that he himself meant that this should be a final separation; I never told Mrs. McFarland nor Mr. Richardson of the talk which I had with him.

SINCLAIR'S OPINION OF MATTERS AND THINGS.

I believe that a husband and wife may legally and morally agree to a separation, but I think where the happiness and welfare of children are involved that a father and mother should put up with almost anything rather than separate.

Counsel—Did you give Mr. McFarland this letter in the month of March, 1867?

Witness (examining the letter)—I did.

Counsel—Do you wish to unsay anything in that letter now?

Witness—Do you want me to say whether I would write such a letter now?

Counsel—O no: I know you wouldn't; you don't look as though you would. But, going back to the time of the date, would you wish to unsay anything as of that time?

Witness—No, Sir.

THE LETTER.

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1867.

Hon. S. P. Chase.

SIR: Mr. Daniel McFarland, of this City, seeks an appointment as Register in Bankruptcy. [illegible] Mr. McFarland is [illegible] a worthy man and well qualified to fill the position of Register. I hope that you will [illegible] to appoint him.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

MRS. M'FARLAND'S "PARAMOUR."

Counsel—Referring to the interview of March, 1868, when you took Mr. McFarland to task for inducing Percy to reject his mother when she came to see him—do you think it was wrong for a father whose wife has left him and surrendered herself to a paramour, to discourage his child from seeing her?

Witness—I did not consider that his wife had a paramour, and for that reason rebuked him.

Counsel—But supposing he thought so, he was the one to judge of that?

Witness—In that case he might do right. Mr. Richardson inquired of me about McFarland perhaps three or four times after the separation; once soon after the first shooting, and the second time perhaps six months later; the last time was about two months, I should think, before the last shooting; the last time I saw McFarland and Richardson both in the office at the same time was some time before the shooting of the 25th of November; I think it was later than September, but it might possibly be in October; I won't undertake to say that it was within a week or even a month of the shooting.

THE INTERCEPTED LETTER AND [illegible].

I saw the intercepted letter a day or two after it was received; I remained on friendly terms with Richardson after that; I saw something was wrong and thought the letter imprudent and foolish.

Counsel—Did you simply think it was foolish? We are getting your dictionary gradually. Didn't you think that letter perfectly infamous under the circumstances?

Witness—No, not under the circumstances.

Counsel—Don't you think there is anything very wrong in a man addressing a lady as his wife three weeks after her separation from her husband, when no divorce has been obtained?

Witness—I should not have written such a letter; I think it was imprudent and foolish.

Counsel—Don't you think it ought to have thrown Mr. McFarland into a frenzy?

Witness—I should think it would have that tendency.

Counsel—You think, then, it was enough to make him crazy?

Witness—No, Sir; I think there is a difference between craziness and frenzy.

Counsel—Well, what is the difference? we have been trying for a month to find out and now we have got an expert, perhaps, who can tell us.

Witness—I should say an angry man might be in a frenzy, but a crazy man is insane.

[illegible]

I have said that McFarland declared that if Richardson and his wife were ever married they should not live together, but no marriage took place before the shooting; I asked McFarland about the first shooting within a week after it occurred; on the night of the occurrence Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland came to my house; my wife and I were absent at Croton and came home the next morning and found them there; this was Thursday, and she remained until Monday morning, when she went to Boston; Richardson left some time the same week; they had been at my house together before that time as a reception; he did not sleep there at all between the 21st of February and the night of the shooting, but she did all the time.

"HASTE TO THE WEDDING."

I first heard of their intention to be married, I think, on the morning when I returned from Croton and found them at my house; I suggested to her, a short time after, the impropriety of their being engaged so soon after her separation from her husband, but I found they were determined on it and never spoke about it again; I never heard of their intention to get a divorce for her; all I know about it is Richardson told me that if she was ever free he should marry her, but never said anything about his determination to make her free; I don't remember whether I ever repeated what he said to McFarland or not, but I know that I told him he could not change her face; I never suggested to Mrs. McFarland the claim which her child had to consideration in this matter, nor ever called her attention to [illegible] largely [illegible] maternal duties; I gave her advice [illegible] I saw that the separation was inevitable; something was [illegible] that an arrangement was to be made in regard to them; I think myself it would have been well if this had been settled at the time; I don't say that the children were the first thing to be considered; that is a matter of opinion; witness did not consider that, at the interview alluded to, the prisoner was bargaining for future cohabitation with his wife, and not for a permanent separation.

WHERE THEY MET.

Mrs. McFarland and Richardson first met at witness' house in 1865; Richardson was then a widower; prisoner was very much excited on the occasion when witness visited his house in March or April, 1864, at the request of Mrs. McFarland; witness had said to Mr. Sage that if Mr. McFarland had killed Richardson, in the first instance, when the frenzy was on him, it might have been considered justifiable homicide, but that now it was willful murder; in speaking thus, witness did not desire to be understood as expressing his own opinion, but merely spoke of what, in his opinion, the judgment of the law would be, had McFarland shot Richardson.

To the District-Attorney—Mrs. McFarland left for Boston on a Monday; I cannot say whether when she left Mr. Richardson was there or not.

[illegible]

To Mr. Graham—The apartments of Mr. Richardson and of Mrs. McFarland were on the same floor in my house; there were four rooms on the floor, [illegible] over the hall, a front bedroom, a middle room, sometimes called the sitting-room, and a back room; Mr. Richardson occupied the back room; I do not think that Mrs. McFarland ever slept in the middle room, the one next to Richardson's; I have seen her occupying Richardson's room while he lay in his own room, but never saw her lodging there.

OLIVER JOHNSON.

This is a man who was friendly to both parties and knew all about the separation. He testified that he was a journalist; had no other occupation; was acquainted with the prisoner; their acquaintance began in 1860 or 1861; was present at Mr. Sinclair's house at the interview testified to by Mr. Sinclair; Mr. Sage, (Mrs. McFarland's father,) Mr. McFarland, Mrs. McFarland and witness's wife were present at the same interview; Mr. McFarland was the last who came into the room.

MRS. M'FARLAND'S GRIEVANCES.

Mrs. McFarland said that this interview had been appointed in order that she might give her reasons why she would no longer live with her husband, (the prisoner;) that she had sent for her father to be present; Mr. McFarland said that he came there expecting to see no one but his wife and her father, and he expressed his surprise at any one else being present; Mrs. McFarland then spoke of incidents connected with their early married life, when the prisoner said that he came there to listen to no criminations or recriminations in that respect; Mrs. McFarland then said: "Mac, I often told you that if I came to the conclusion to leave you, that conclusion would be irrevocable." To this he said: "Yes, you did;" she then referred to his paroxysms of intemperance, and he said: "I admit that at times when I have been intemperate, I have not treated you as I should have done;" Mr. McFarland then spoke of the coldness of Mrs. McFarland's letters to him when she was away; to this she replied: "Mac, (as she called him familiarly by that name,) I have told you that long since your conduct had destroyed all the love that was for you in my heart, how then could I put it in my letters?" Mrs. McFarland then said she could not go back to the life of misery and wretchedness she had led for the last eight or nine years, and he (McFarland) said "I submit;" he came to see me at the Independent office, I think it was the next morning; he was bright and cheery, and said, "I never knew what was in me till now—I never knew what I could do;" he said, also, "[illegible] my wife, I shall hereafter lead a better life and will make my wife and my boys proud of me;" witness in reply to him said, "I am glad to hear it; [illegible] in the world who will not be glad to help you."

Cross-examined—Witness knew Mr. Richardson since the Spring of 1866 or 1867; saw him frequently; never saw a pistol in his possession; witness did not contribute to the expense of this prosecution, and had not been asked to; knew Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; that gentleman does not contribute to the Independent; witness at one time attended his church, but had ceased to do so eleven years ago; had been three or four times to the District-Attorney's office in relation to this case, the first time was before the case came on for trial; saw on that occasion the District-Attorney only; had visited the office twice since this case came on; on the first of those occasions met there the District-Attorney, Judge Davis, and Mr. Charles Richardson, (brother of the deceased, A. D. Richardson;) was led to go to that office because he understood from Mr. Samuel Sinclair that the District-Attorney wished to see him in relation to this matter; had written two brief paragraphs relating to the homicide in the Independent, and had also written one communication which appeared in the TIMES in relation to the same thing; as to whether in these he sided with Richardson, witness would say that [illegible] with Richardson than his article did, for he believed them to be true; they were meant to sustain Richardson's character against the charge of being a seducer, which witness never believed him to be; both witness and his wife were invited by Mrs. McFarland to attend the interview at Sinclair's; was invited by note; that note said that Mrs. McFarland had sent for her father to be present, and that she should, in Mr. McFarland's presence, state the reasons why she should not live with him again; Mrs. McFarland was intimate with witness' wife, and to her the note of invitation was sent; witness was aware of the fact that Richardson knew [illegible] when he got this note; witness had not the remotest idea that Mrs. McFarland intended ever to marry anybody when this evening separation took place; at the interview nothing was said about the children, so far as witness could recollect; witness offered no advice to either party.

Q.—If you have told us all that took place on that occasion, was there, in your opinion, a proper cause for separation? A.—My conduct was based on what I knew previously, as well as on what I heard at that interview.

M'FARLAND AN ABUSER.

The following letter of Mr. Johnson, addressed to Mr. Slack, editor of the Boston Commonwealth, was here read:

INDEPENDENT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1869.

DEAR MR. SLACK: [illegible]

Yours truly, OLIVER JOHNSON.

HAD NO FOUNDATION FOR THE ASSERTION.

Question by Mr. Graham—Now, Sir, can you say that at the time you wrote that letter you knew that Mrs. McFarland's husband had set afloat in Boston any stories as to the shooting of Richardson? A.—I cannot swear that her husband had set afloat any stories when I wrote that note.

A "HARD-SHELL LETTER."

Mr. Graham then produced another letter, and asked the witness if he could identify it. It proved to be a letter written by witness to Mrs. McFarland, while she was stopping at the White Mountains.

Question by Mr. Graham—Before I read this letter, I would like to ask you how old you are? A.—I am sixty years old.

Mr. Graham—Sixty years! Then, about the time this letter was written you must have been fifty-six? How much younger is Mrs. McFarland than you are? A.—I should say about twenty-five years.

Mr. Graham—Then we will see how a man of your age addresses a married lady twenty-five years your junior.

Mr. Gerry then read the letter in question, which is as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 8th August, 1867.

MY DEAR MRS. McFARLAND: Pardon me, I have been at home more than a week, and my promise to send you the Hard-shell sermons has not been fulfilled. You will find them, however, in the same envelope with this note, and I trust they will tend to your spiritual comfort and edification. They have been the means of comforting a great many sinners, of whom you are the chief among ten thousand and one altogether lovely, and of such is the kingdom of heaven. [Laughter.] Before this reaches you, Mrs. Johnson will leave the Shelbourne, but I am sure she will never cease to remember with pleasure the Summer spent there with you. Certainly I am not likely to forget the very bright days I spent there. I trust you will ere long come back to New-York and that I may [illegible] the light of your countenance.

Yours cordially, OLIVER JOHNSON.

M'FARLAND "CHEERY."

Question by Mr. Graham—You said that when McFarland came into the Independent office he was "cheery;" do you mean to be understood as saying that after having passed through the interview you have described, when his wife was to be forever separated from him, he was in a cheerful frame of mind?

Witness, (hesitatingly)—I mean to say that he appeared to be cheerful on the morning when he came into the office, in anticipation of the future that he intended to make for himself.

Question by Mr. Graham—Then you believe that a man can be forever separated from his wife one night and be perfectly "cheery" the next morning. Now, do you believe that a man can, acting thus, under such circumstances, be sane? A.—I do.

Redirect—Q.—You spoke in your letter to Mr. Slack about stories set afloat in Boston by the prisoner; what do you mean to say by that? A.—I should have written more correctly had I said that I had heard of stories set afloat by McFarland; of my own knowledge I know nothing of them; Mrs. McFarland wrote for the Independent when she was at the White Mountains; she was not, however, a correspondent; I make a distinction here.

A PUZZLING QUESTION.

To Mr. Graham—I heard from a letter received from Mr. Slack as to the stories in Boston; I heard from the Boston Transcript, and from the Commonwealth also, the same thing.

Question by Mr. Graham—You heard it from newspapers? A.—I did.

Question by Mr. Graham—Can you name a single human being who ever told you that McFarland had set afloat the stories to which you have alluded in your letter? A.—I cannot name such an one.

JOSEPH C. HOWELL.

This witness told of McFarland's dissipated course and other circumstances bearing strongly against the prisoner, and led some of his hearers to the conclusion that he was somewhat mistaken in his conclusions. He resides at No. 124 East One Hundred and Twelfth-street; testified that his business is in Portchester, and that he is a maker of hair-pins; knew the prisoner since 1855; first knew him in Madison, Wis.; saw him in New-York in 1860.

OFTEN THREATENED TO SHOOT RICHARDSON.

Prisoner often told him as to his intention to shoot Richardson; first told him of it in 1867; this was at some point between the new Court-house and the office of Sanford & Le Barron; he (the prisoner) said that if Richardson ever married Mrs. McFarland, he (prisoner) would shoot him; he said that he was trying to get a process served on Richardson in a civil suit for damages; in September, 1869, witness saw prisoner in Cedar-street; prisoner asked him to go and drink with him; said he had learned that Richardson was then living with Mrs. McFarland in Jersey City, and that [illegible] had lost all trace of him; prisoner exhibited to witness a pistol; he took it out of his pocket [illegible]; witness saw prisoner in his residence at Ninety-first-street in the Summer of 1869; talked with him with regard to his family troubles; he then referred to his determination to shoot Richardson.

SAW HIM DRUNK.

In the Fall of 1867 saw prisoner at No. 12 Henry-street; prisoner was then intoxicated; I saw him also in October, 1869, at No. [illegible]; [illegible] called to see him; prisoner was in bed; he greeted witness with "how do you do, Doctor?" He asked me to feel his pulse; it beat with great velocity; prisoner asked me if a man with such a pulse could be sane; witness made no specific answer. Prisoner then said, "the fact is, Doctor, I've been taking some whisky." He then asked me, "If I get into trouble you will come to see me, won't you? I want you to say what you can for me, and do what you can for me." I said "yes," and asked him what I could do for him; he said, "I have already told you what you can do for me." He then wanted to get up and go out with witness, but witness told him he had business to attend to, and could not go with him; this was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Court here adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

An Interesting Question of Law—Right of the Protestant Orphan Asylum to Detain Children for Board.

In the Superior Court Special Term a case came up yesterday involving the right of the Protestant Orphan Asylum to detain children for their board. It appeared that a laboring man named AUGUSTUS L. WALSH had two children, girls, named CATHARINE and HARRIETT, aged respectively eleven and seven years. Some time since the father had his children placed in the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, the rules of which provided that he should pay seventy-five cents a week, each, for their board. Being in embarrassed circumstances the father could not afford to pay the children's board regularly, and, as claimed by the officers of the Asylum, now owes a bill of $162. WALSH now desires to obtain possession of his children, but the authorities of the Asylum refuse to transfer them to his custody until the board bill is first paid; whereupon a writ of habeas corpus is granted by the Court, in obedience to which the children were produced in Court yesterday morning. It is claimed on behalf of the petitioner that the oldest girl, Catharine, was bound out to a man named Hammond, residing at Peekskill, without her parents' consent. On application of counsel representing the asylum, the further hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

The New Cartage System—How it Works.

Messrs. EVANS and ROBINSON, special agents of the Treasury Department, appointed to inquire into the new system of cartage inaugurated by Mr. GRINNELL, are still pursuing their investigations. The following figures taken from the official records, showing the workings of the Bureau for the past three months, have been presented to the Committee:

Merchants' carts have carted 497,276 packages, on which they have paid to the cartage bureau $1,296 26. This is the total amount from Feb. 15 to April 15. In doing this work, 398 carts were employed. It will be seen by the above that each cart has paid a little less than six cents per day. The district cartmen have carted 162,417 packages, on which they have paid to the Bureau $2,750 25, being the total amount from Feb. 15 to April 15—two of the most busy months of the year.

The following extract from the Bonded Warehouse law of Aug. 1, 1846, will be read with interest in this connection:

That on and after the day this act goes into operation the duties on all imported goods, wares or merchandise shall be paid in cash; provided that in all cases of failure or neglect to pay the duties within the period allowed by law to the importer to make entry thereof, or whenever the owner, importer or consignee shall make entry for warehousing the same, in writing, in such form and supported by such proof as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said goods, wares or merchandise shall be taken possession of by the Collector and be deposited in the public stores, or other stores to be agreed on by the Collector or chief revenue officer.

The New Excise Commissioners.

Messrs. PRICE, WILLIAMS and NACHTMANN, the newly-appointed Excise Commissioners, were sworn into office yesterday. The Commissioners met yesterday for the first time in Room No. 38, at Police Head-quarters, where they will be permanently located, and organized by the election of Col. WALTER W. PRICE as President. Beyond this nothing was concluded, and as a vast majority of the licenses to sell liquor granted by the Metropolitan Board of Excise expire on the 1st of May, the Commissioners recognize the necessity for immediate action, and say they will be ready on that day to grant new licenses. The law gives them the authority to fix the amount to be paid for licenses at between $30 and $150, and this point, with many other preliminaries, must be arranged before the new Board will be in working order. It is probable, therefore, that for a time at least the meetings will be frequent.

Spanish Gold in Trenton, N. J.

The people of Trenton, N.J., are beginning to be excited over the discovery of gold by workmen digging for the foundations of a new bridge over the canal. On Tuesday afternoon a large quantity of the buried treasure was unearthed. A few coins were discovered last week, and since that time crowds of idlers have watched the process of digging. While they were gazing at the workmen on Tuesday one of the latter threw up eighteen pieces of gold, worth about $100. The man left work immediately and went away to sell his treasure. An examination of the coins proved beyond a doubt that they were Spanish. One of them bears the date of 1782. One of the pieces is pure metal, and worth much more in intrinsic value than ordinary modern coin. On one side are two castles and two lions; on the reverse are the letters S. B. V. and P. V. A. Under these letters are the figures 7, & I, and over the letter V is the figure 8. High prices are paid for the coins by persons who desire to keep them as curiosities, and the workmen are making a good speculation. It has been generally believed that the gold was buried by the Hessians during the Revolutionary war, but the fact that the coins are Spanish seems to put this theory in doubt.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Dillon Benson vs. The Steam-ship Thames.—The attorneys for libellant in this case were Lee & Alsop, instead of Owen & Parsons, as incorrectly stated in the report of the case which appeared in the TIMES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

In the Matter of Wm. B. Uncklès, Bankrupt.—Objection having been filed by certain creditors to the discharge of the above, on general allegation of fraud and deceit, it was yesterday decided by the Court that the specifications were too vague and uncertain, and must therefore be stricken out.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 28.

Before Judge Barnard.

DECREE OF SEPARATION—SUIT BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE—DECREE TO THE WIFE.

Maria Gallagher vs. Gallagher.—This action, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, was brought by the wife, in pursuance of the statutes of this State, for the purpose of obtaining a decree of separation on the ground of cruelty and inhuman treatment alleged to have been practiced upon her by her husband. The trial had occupied the attention of the Court for the last three days. To-day Mr. James M. Smith summed up in behalf of the defendant, and he was followed by Mr. [illegible] for the plaintiff.

The Court then gave an opinion of which the following is the substance: It is quite apparent, said the Judge, from all the testimony that has been produced, that in this case the parties are so constituted that there is no such thing as their living together as husband and wife in peace and harmony. They will be both better off if they live separately. There must be a decree of separation with a provision in it that neither party shall marry again during the life-time of the other. As to the amount which the defendant shall pay toward the maintenance of his wife, that must be left blank, and counsel must, by affidavits, furnish the Court with evidence as to the amount of property of which the defendant is possessed. There will also be a blank left in the decree for the amount of the reasonable counsel fee and other expenses of the action. The testimony does not establish any adultery between the defendant and the serving-maid, Mary [illegible], and hence the Court will not take that allegation into consideration. Possibly the plaintiff in this action is like most married ladies, jealous, or at least inclined to be suspicious. But at the time to which the plaintiff alludes the door was locked, and as the counsel for the defendant has remarked, (and he has had a large experience,) a married man who desires to commit adultery with a servant girl does not usually allow a third person to be present.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—APRIL 28.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

THE MOSS ASPHALTIC CEMENT.

Timothy Crowly vs. The Moss Asphaltic Company.—This was an action to recover $3,000 damages for the use and occupation of a cellar in Albany-street since 1867. It appears that plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement whereby the defendant [illegible] a certain patented [illegible] cellars, consisting of three coverings of [illegible] and two good coats of asphaltum, and protecting the walls to the height of three feet all around. Plaintiff claimed that after the work was done the cellar leaked so as to make it unfit for the purposes of storage, for which it was intended; that the leakage was in the floor, and was the result of the imperfect manner in which defendant did the work, while the defendant claimed that the leakage came through the waste-pipe, which was subject to the care of plaintiff himself. The testimony on these latter points was very voluminous and somewhat contradictory. Defendant also set up in his answer a counter claim of $1,750, money due for the work on the building. The jury found in favor of defendant for $1,000.

[illegible] for plaintiff; [illegible] for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 28.

By Judge Brady.

Lafonce vs. Anthony; motion granted; $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

Trimble vs. Shelby; motion granted.

Hecht vs. Fisher; granted on payment of $10 costs.

Bishop vs. Wilson; motion granted by default.

Mordecai vs. De Smidts; Day vs. Reed; motions denied.

Shaptor vs. Jardine; motion granted without costs.

Gannon vs. McCann; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 28.

By Judge Monell.

Pike vs. Lowe; motion granted.

Rhodes vs. Dymock; motion granted.

Lodewick vs. Doty; motion granted and referee appointed.

By Judge Jones.

Claus vs. Hope; demurrer sustained with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
116	Gording vs. Martin.	220	Midgly vs. Osborne.
173	Despard vs. Churchill.	260	Froelich vs. Fernbacher.
226	Bass vs. Home Ins. Company.	262	Post vs. Van Cott.
		264	Willard vs. Neilson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
62	Occorrini vs. Fitzhugh, Jr.	213	People ex rel. Masterson vs. Conlon.
[illegible]	In the matter of Taylor.	[illegible]	Doyle vs. Boyle.
[illegible]	Bowers vs. Morrell.	[illegible]	Hienemann vs. Spencer.
[illegible]	Wood vs. Courtney.	244	Central City Ins. Co. vs. Florida R. R. Co.
127	Sattig vs. Hirsch.	[illegible]	Pinch vs. Patterson.
[illegible]	Tracy vs. Hotchkiss.	[illegible]	Doyle vs. Doyle.
150	Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	[illegible]	Watkins vs. Watkins.
[illegible]	In re Petition of [illegible]	271	Silkman vs. Pingee.
[illegible]	Peters vs. Fancher.	273	Tucker vs. Livingstone.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2310	Thomson vs. Bowles.	[illegible]	Stewart vs. Von Schoening.
[illegible]	Carrington vs. Wild.	[illegible]	Hathaway vs. [illegible]
[illegible]	Hooper vs. De Long.	[illegible]	Finlay vs. McMahon.
[illegible]	Odion vs. Solomon.	[illegible]	Carpenter vs. Livingston.
[illegible]	Green vs. Salomon.	[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Miller.
[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Thompson.	[illegible]	Martin vs. Treadwell.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith vs. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Donovan vs. Miller.	[illegible]	Burgess vs. Wagner.
[illegible]	Douglas vs. Levy.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Howe vs. Clapp.
[illegible]	Jaques vs. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] avenue Railroad.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Budd vs. Cocks.	[illegible]	Hurst vs. Hollander.
		1367	Hurkamp vs. Nathan.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 28, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅝	100	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]
70,000	do.	117	1000	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	115⅛	200	do.	[illegible]
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	114⅝	20	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, New	112⅜	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	do. ...bet. call	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R. W.	[illegible]	100	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	A. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	800	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Erie	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Erie R. R. Pf. b. c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Harlem R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4000	Reading	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	Mich. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	L. S. & M. So.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Panama R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	700	N. J. Central	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Alt. & T. H.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Chi. & Alt.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1300	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	270	Del., L. & W. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	Morris & Essex	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	N. Y. & N. H. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1400	Bos., H. & E. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	H. & St. Jos. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	Dub. & S. C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Quick. M. Co.	[illegible]	1000	C., C. & Ind. C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mariposa Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, R.	[illegible]	10	Ill. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THURSDAY, April 28—P. M.

An immense business was done on the Stock Exchange today at further advancing prices on the Public Funds and the Rail-

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS,
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 37 TO 39 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.
Large Quantity of new patterns, with fancy marble, Monuments, Tiling, Grates, &c. Cheap. Prices to suit the times. A. CLARKE, 104 and 106 Bleecker-st., N.Y.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TILING.
Much and elegant designs. Low as the lowest. T. F. STEWART & CO., No. 63 [illegible]

S. SLASSEN & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, [illegible] Marble, marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, monuments, monuments of superior workmanship. [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ALBERT ALBERS, JOSEPH JORDAN and JULIUS MOORMAN, [illegible] ALBERT ALBERS, JOSEPH JORDAN, JULIUS MOORMAN. New-York, April 17, 1878.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF [illegible] KIND PERSONS, late of the City of New-York, [illegible] March, 1878.
THOMAS H. FAILE, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, Executors. [illegible]

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARE, & CO.
No. 2 and 4 Bedford-st., corner Grove.
Thousands and thousands of [illegible] of the latest styles in WENGE, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE [illegible] CORNELISS & TAYLOR.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY [illegible] New-York for any information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of G. A. C. Hammer, late [illegible] for the above [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th-st., corner Irving-place. FAUST. (German Opera.) Characters by Miss Pauline Canissa, Miss Dziuba, and Messrs. Habelmann, Fermes, Hermanns and others.

WALLACK'S THEATER. Broadway, corner 13th-st. MARRIED LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Effie Germon, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATER. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. A WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Houston-st. PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Emily Pavis and Miss [illegible].

FRENCH THEATER. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Le Clercq.

OLYMPIC THEATER. Broadway, near Bleecker-st. MACBETH. Leading characters by Mr. George L. Fox and Miss Lanergan.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER. 24th-st., near 5th-av. FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATER. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE FOREST OF BONDY and NEW-YORK IN 1869-70.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Broadway, corner 30th-st. THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY. Broadway, junction of 6th-av. BAZAAR AND MUSIC. Benefit of the "Sheltering Arms."

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
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The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum .... [illegible]
Two copies, one year .... [illegible]
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 1 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The political meetings in France on Wednesday, to discuss the plebiscitum, were turbulent. Cries of "*Vive la République*" were heard, and OLLIVIER was denounced by speakers as a traitor and renegade. At the close the "Marseillaise" was sung. No riots occurred. The Legitimist journals urge a negative or no vote. French Bishops in Rome have requested that the priests in their dioceses be permitted to vote.... Baron LIEBIG, the eminent chemist, is dangerously ill.... The *Gazette de France* has communications from several American Bishops, in which they differ from the recently expressed views of the Archbishop of Baltimore on Papal infallibility. ....Spanish journals deny the statement made a day or two ago about Prince FREDERICK of Prussia and the Spanish crown, and of course, the reported effect in France.... The correspondence relating to the Greek tragedy was submitted to the House of Lords, yesterday, and Earl CLARENDON said the Greek and Turkish Governments were using every effort to capture the bandits. Seven have already been beheaded and others are undergoing examination.... The Archbishop of Canterbury is ill, and his resignation is hourly expected. The Bishop of Winchester, according to the *Churchman*, will be his successor.... The referees have finally arranged for three races between the yachts *Sappho* and *Cambria*.

CONGRESS.

Considerable miscellaneous business was disposed of in the Senate, yesterday. Bills were introduced relieving all persons, with certain exceptions, from political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment; incorporating a National Academy of Letters and Arts; revising the Coinage laws; incorporating a new Transatlantic Telegraph Company, and for a uniform system of pensions for the widows of naval staff officers. The case of Senator GILBERT, of Florida, whose seat was contested, was disposed of, the report in his favor being adopted. Several bills of minor importance were reported, and the following, among others, passed: Amending the act granting right of way to ditch and canal owners through the public domain; two bills in reference to promotions in the navy; the bill providing for the better security of life on steam vessels; and appropriating $5,000 for the Howard investigation. At 4½ P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned.

In the House some progress was made with the Tariff bill, the section relating to railway iron being disposed of; the duty was finally fixed at sixty cents per one hundred pounds. In the Louisiana Fifth District election case, the majority report was adopted declaring that there had been no election. Reports were also received in reference to the Third District, but not acted upon. The bill establishing a Department of Justice was passed, also bills appropriating $2,500 for the purchase of new books for the Congressional Library, and $5,000 for a portrait of the late Gen. THOMAS. A long debate occurred on a resolution which was finally adopted, appropriating $3,000 for the better ventilation of the Capitol. Several bills were introduced, among them one to revive navigation and the commercial interests of the country. The House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL.

The telegrams from Richmond, Va., describe the gloom which pervades that city and the State of Virginia. Funerals followed each other in rapid succession to and from the churches, which were crowded by the grief-stricken relatives of the victims of the recent disaster, and the sympathizing community. Many incidents of the calamity are related. The Capitol building has been examined by an architect, and the discovery has been made that the girder which gave way had been weakened by a large mortise, and the severity of the extra floor loosened by the removal of columns in the Hall of Delegates below in order to improve the appearance of that room. A fatal error was made in changing the structure without examining the girders. A large meeting was held in the Capitol-square, at which about 7,000 persons were present. Speeches were made by Gov. WALKER, Judge ORD, Judge [illegible], Gov. WISE and other prominent gentlemen.

The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals met yesterday in Rochester. Hon. [illegible] was chosen temporary Chairman and Hon. PLATT POTTER President. Hon. H. R. SELDEN, of Monroe County, was nominated for Chief Judge by acclamation. On the first ballot for Associate Judges it was found that but two—CHARLES MASON, of Madison, and CHARLES ANDREWS, of Onondaga, had received the requisite number of votes. Two additional ballots were then taken, and on the second CHARLES J. FOLGER, of New-York and ROBERT S. HALE, of Essex, were chosen. After the adoption of resolutions the Convention adjourned.

The trial of JOHN J. [illegible] for the murder of DAVID [illegible] was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Paterson, N. J., yesterday. A jury was obtained and two witnesses were examined, giving testimony of little importance.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* says that Major [illegible], who was reported to have committed suicide in New-York, was in that town on Tuesday.

The colored people of this State announce a celebration on the 12th of May, at Poughkeepsie, in honor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The leading Republicans of the country have been invited to be present.

Ex-Policeman LAWRENCE KELLY has been missing from his home, No. [illegible] Fourth-avenue, since Dec. 1, 1869, on which day he was paid a considerable sum of money. He is six feet high, of light complexion, and has blue eyes and brown curly hair. He is fifty-five years of age. Any information of him will be gratefully received by his wife, or by Capt. WARLOW, of the Seventh Police Precinct.

Commodore VANDERBILT, Alderman [illegible], Mr. [illegible], of the Controller's Office, a citizen of the Fifteenth Amendment complexion, and several others were arrested for fast driving on the road yesterday, and were taken to the Manhattanville Station-house. After two hours' detention they were all released by Justice MCQUADE. Superintendent JOURDAN, determined to put a stop to the dangerous speed of some of the owners of fast horses on the road, had stationed policemen at convenient points with directions first to caution, and then, if unheeded, to arrest the offenders.

The McFarland trial was continued yesterday. HORACE GREELEY was placed in Mr. GRAHAM's hands for cross-examination and handled severely. SAMUEL SINCLAIR and OLIVER JOHNSON were next called, and their testimony occupied nearly the whole of the remainder of the day.

A meeting of some of the heaviest property owners on Broadway was held yesterday at A. T. STEWART's down-town store, with a view to organizing an earnest opposition to the Arcade Railway scheme. A. T. STEWART, Ex-Judge HILTON and others made addresses.

A Case for Gov. Hoffman's Consideration.

The rule of compensation provided in the Arcade Railroad bill for private property taken for depots and stations is without precedent in any civilized country, and is in direct violation of public policy. It authorizes the taking of anybody's store or dwelling at the pleasure of the Company, and requires the Commissioners who make the valuation to deduct from it the supposed benefit to other property of the owner resulting from the road. The same rule is applied to damages to the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company.

The constitutional provision is plain and proper, that private property shall not be taken for public use "without just compensation." In the early proceedings to take private lands for railroad corporations, it was objected that they could not take property adversely, even for a road-bed, but it was held that they took as if they were the public. The constitutional rule of compensation—that it shall be just—applies, therefore, to such corporations. Assuming, for the present, that they may take land for stations and depots, as well as for a roadway, is the rule of compensation just? This is a question which comes home to every owner of property in the State, for it will appear that the bill is a cunningly devised scheme to take land without any compensation whatever. The purposes, among others, for which the Company have the right to acquire the title to and hold real estate are "to construct and maintain proper platforms, stairways, stations, depots and buildings, or other property, at such points along said routes as may be most convenient and suitable for the ingress and egress of passengers and freight, and requisite for the operation of said railway, and for proper communication between said railway platforms, stairways, stations, depots and buildings." The bill contains no limit as to the value which may be thus taken, except so far as it is contained in the amount of capital, which is ten million dollars, and may be increased fifteen million dollars more. But as the Company is not to pay for the land, except with supposed benefits to other lands, the twenty-five million dollars of capital is no limitation on the value of lands they may thus acquire. In case the Company and the owner cannot agree, the same section permits the title to be acquired under the General Railroad act; but in section 12 of the bill it is declared that "in proceedings to ascertain the value of the property taken," "the question of benefit shall be considered; and when it shall appear that the construction of said road will enhance the value of the *property* of the person or party claiming damages, to an amount greater than the amount of the injury sustained, then, and in that case, the claimants shall not be entitled to recover more than nominal damages; and in case the benefits are less than the injury, the claimants shall only be entitled to recover the excess of such damage or injury." Nearly the same object is accomplished in this case as in the case of the taking of public grounds, parks or places, (section 8,) in which it is declared that "no compensation shall be demanded or awarded."

The Legislature, in the matter of opening streets in this City, has gone to the extent of authorizing a deduction from the value of the part taken for the street of the benefit conferred on such portion of the lot as remains—but that is a very different case from this; for in the former the street is opened for the public, and neither the officers who conduct the proceedings nor the Commissioners can have any interest to deprive the owner of just compensation, which is paid out of the public Treasury. But in the case in question the land, instead of being taken for a street or roadway, is taken solely for freight and passenger depots, stations, &c., and instead of taking a part only and conferring a benefit on the residue, the Company may take the whole and pay for it from the benefit to other property. The proceedings, instead of being conducted by public officers—the land to be paid for out of a public fund—will be conducted under the bill in question by the servants of the Company, before a Court selected for the purpose, under an interest that is impelled to obtain as much land as possible at only a nominal compensation.

A careful examination of the bill discloses an amount of injustice more flagrant than was at first supposed. The amount which may be deducted from the house or store which the Company thus take is expressed to be, the enhanced value to "the property of the person," arising from the construction of the road. What description of property is meant? It means, as it was no doubt intended to mean, any property, real or personal; thus giving a latitude to the Commissioners appointed by a friendly Court that will permit the freest purchase of the most valuable lands at a nominal compensation. If it is true that the bill authorizes deductions to be made from the value of land taken, because of a supposed benefit conferred by the construction of the road on the personal property of the owner at some near place of business, or from real estate in some other portion of the City, or from adjacent real estate, part being taken and part left, the fate of the bill in the hands of the Governor cannot be doubtful.

If it were lawful and expedient to confer any of these powers on a public corporation, or upon one which partook of its nature, it would be dangerous in the extreme to confer them on such a corporation as this bill creates, for it cannot be a corporation in the view of the Constitution of the State, and of the rule of law that it may take as though it were the public. The act selects fifty-seven persons, and declares that they and their assigns and successors shall constitute a body corporate and politic,—thus dispensing with all the formalities which invest it with the general and public character that would flow from an open subscription of stock, from which none would be excluded. Below Wall-street they may take lands without a subscription of stock. But if the act imparts this public character to these fifty-seven objects of public bounty, and if the rule of damages were just, what defense can there be of an act which permits the taking of lands for depots, stations, &c., and permits it without any limit as to the amount, except such as necessity in the view of the Company and of a friendly Court, may determine? They can buy in the open market for value at any time, even if the portions of parks scattered over the City, which they are authorized to take without compensation, were not sufficient.

The Constitutional provision that private lands shall not be taken without just compensation, is one of the established safeguards of the community. Even in monarchical countries, the sacredness of private property is secured. In France, compensation for its use is uniformly and liberally awarded. One of the most memorable sentences of Junius relates to its inviolability in England. And it is reserved for this free land to invade it by a bill which, if it become a law, will stand upon the statute book as a precedent that will be a terror to property-owners forever.

The American Bishops and the Pope.

Nearly the whole of the Catholic Bishops of the United States who are now in Rome have united in a protest against the promulgation by the Pope of the dogma of infallibility. They supplicate that it may not be brought forward at the Council. They urge that a discussion of the question will bring to light the want of union which prevails concerning it—that the dogma itself would prove a serious impediment to the progress of the faith among "heretics,"—and that "endless questions will arise which may interfere with and prevent the work of their ministry, and cause the fruits of the Council to be lost to those who are not members of the holy Catholic Church."

Hitherto the Pope has been impenetrable to appeals of this kind, but so grave a warning from the American Bishops may well disturb his confidence. Sanguine Catholics anticipate that this country will yet prove the stronghold of their faith. What they have lost in the Old World, they dream they will recover in the New. There is very little basis, in our opinion, for this expectation; but while it exists it must have the effect of rendering the higher Papal authorities extremely anxious to preserve a cordial understanding with their brethren in the United States. It thus becomes a matter of very serious concern that the great body of American Bishops should rise suddenly in the path of the Pope, and warn him back from the course upon which he has entered. There is something in the act itself which affords almost a ludicrous commentary upon the obnoxious dogma. The Pope claims to be infallible, and Catholics say they believe he is so in fact, although they shrink from acknowledging it as a dogma of their faith. Yet in the same breath they give the best possible proof of their belief that His Holiness is not infallible by telling him that he is making a terrible mistake, and that he is going the right road to sow the most unfortunate dissensions in the Church.

The American Bishops are thoroughly in accord on this subject with all reflective and impartial Catholics. Dr. NEWMAN, one of the ablest men the whole Church can boast of, has earnestly entreated the Pope not to perplex "his children" by announcing a dogma which would prove a serious stumbling-block to converts. Popes in all ages have given too many proofs of their fallibility for anyone to believe them infallible on the strength of a proclamation from PIUS IX. If PIUS himself were infallible, he certainly would never have thrown down this apple of discord at a critical period in the history of the Church. Whether his reason will yet prevail over his prejudices is, perhaps, doubtful. The protest of the American Bishops will shake his obstinacy, if anything can. Should he persevere with his design in despite of all the friendly counsel offered to him, it is a satisfaction to know that he will have materially aided Protestantism in its struggle with the Papacy.

The Administration and the Senate.

Intelligence from Washington is to the effect that the San Domingo treaty has been informally considered in the Senate, and that there is a prospect that it will be called up and disposed of next week. We hope it may be, and in a fair and harmonious spirit, having regard solely to the merits of the case in its broadest aspects. The Administration regards it with special favor, and the delay which has been had disturbs the cordiality and co-operation which should exist. The same thing may be said of the Army bill, and of several other things which had far better be disposed of. We will not presume to indicate how, but they should be settled in some way, so that there shall be an opportunity for a more hearty and cordial action between the President and the Senate in the best interests of the Republican Party.

Attentive political observers have not failed to discover an undercurrent of stubborn assertion upon the part of the Senate, which materially mars the general harmony of the Republican Party at the national capital, and which obstructs the execution of the policy to which the present Administration is committed. As yet the antagonism has not been sufficiently pronounced to create an issue, but it has been of that silent and persistent character which effectually paralyzes and thwarts practical effort without manifesting open hostility. The masses of the people have been anxiously waiting for the fulfillment of the pledges which were made by their representatives when they accepted their positions upon the Republican platform of 1868; and as the weary months go by without bringing it, they naturally inquire for an explanation, and failing to receive one that is satisfactory, they first became impatient, and at last have become indignant.

The history of the Republican Party, brief as it has been, contains a perfect demonstration of its moderate impulses on every occasion, and of a steady reluctance to be pushed to any extremity, except by an overwhelming necessity. In 1860 it declared for the "maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and, especially, the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively." The rebellion and the gradually developed exigencies of war forced the loyal nation to abandon that position, and to adopt emancipation as a military expedient. Accordingly, in 1864, the party in general council declared that "as slavery was the cause and strength of the rebellion, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic." It took four years of fearful trial to bring the party up to that avowal of policy, but once made, it was tenaciously adhered to and carried into practical execution.

The fierce political struggle which followed is still fresh in the minds of most readers. The advent of peace through victory was the signal for a new expression of popular magnanimity and forbearance. The general voice favored conciliation, and a recurrence to old landmarks of Federal action. Even Mr. LINCOLN entered upon the new adjustment with alacrity and satisfaction; and had he not been stayed in his great work by the hand of an assassin, we should have been measurably spared the complications and conflict between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government which prevailed during Mr. JOHNSON's Administration. Stung by the betrayal of the party confidence, and by the treachery which was finally developed in that essentially pugnacious man, Congress was forced into an opposition and a resistance which once more warped the policy which had been laid down in 1864, and which excused, if it did not justify, an invasion of Executive prerogatives. Seduced and deluded by new hope of success through Executive aid, the apparently submissive spirit of the South became aggressive and defiant, and in self-defence the Republican Party took another step in advance of its previous position.

The doctrine of reconstruction upon the basis of State suicide which had been put forward by Mr. SUMNER, and which had been up to that time repudiated by the Republican Party, was revived and finally accepted. But for the reasonable apprehensions which had been aroused by Mr. JOHNSON, by the revived resistance of the South, and by the eager alliance proffered to both by the Democratic Party of the North, the original policy of the party as initiated by Mr. LINCOLN would have been carried out. Military reconstruction upon the basis of strict legal conformity to the new policies which had been forced upon the party was insisted upon, with negro suffrage added as an expedient of future security. The adjustment of the necessary details brought the country to the close of Mr. JOHNSON's Administration, and to another quadrennial assertion of policy in 1868. In making that assertion the party almost instinctively reiterated its sentiment of moderation and conciliation, and again tendered forgiveness to penitent rebels. It declared that it "favored the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people."

In nominating as their standard-bearer, and the exponent of their declared policy, the man who had, more than any other, aided in saving the country and perpetuating the principles of our Government, the Republican Party placed Gen. GRANT under a pledge to carry out the policy it had laid down and which he squarely indorsed; but in electing him it enlarged that policy to the extent of the declarations contained in his letter of acceptance, which were in favor of pacification, of economy, and reduction of taxation. We maintain that, today, President GRANT is the truest and best exponent of the expressed popular will, and that the lack of harmonious co-operation upon the part of the Senate, and which we have had occasion to deprecate upon several recent occasions, is in bad faith to the party which elected them and him, and which is suffering severely from their contumacy. The Senate evidently forgets that the situation is essentially changed, and that the course which was justified by the people as against ANDREW JOHNSON is an imputation against GRANT which will not be tolerated.

We believe the present occupant of the White House to be stronger with the people than the Senate. The latter body has notably fallen from the ancient standards of dignity which formerly won for it the profound respect of the people, and has become demoralized by personal ambitions and an unworthy strife for patronage. Thirty years ago it would have been deemed disgraceful for a United States Senator to participate in the contaminating contests for place, or to use his high position to reward friends and punish enemies; yet now we find almost every member of that body actively manipulating the Federal patronage, and very often in opposition to the Administration which is directly responsible for its bestowal.

The fact is that ANDREW JOHNSON taught the Senate to be aggressive toward the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and having learned the lesson it is loth to yield the power which it assumed and exercised against him. It has but partially receded from the very questionable assertion of prerogative which was involved in the Tenure of Office bill; it insists upon controlling the Administration to a certain extent, and in default thereof, in rejecting its nominees in a way which is humiliating; it wraps itself in a cloak of hauteur and cold indifference to the President, and is entirely lacking in that hearty rapport and sympathy which ought to exist, and which would exist if it were not for an unworthy feeling of jealousy toward the President, arising chiefly out of the patronage. The precise evil which was predicted by HAMILTON, and which was urged by him as an argument against conferring upon the Senate the powers they have practically usurped, has prevailed in the Senate ever since the pernicious doctrine was conceded. He declared in the *Federalist*, in discussing this very question, that the power should be given to the President, and added:

> "In every exercise of the power of appointing to offices by an assembly of men we must expect to see a full display of all the private and party likings and dislikes, partialities and antipathies, attachments and animosities, which are felt by those who compose the assembly. The choice which may at any time happen to be made under such circumstances will of course be the result, either of a victory gained by one party over the other, or of a compromise between the parties. In either case the intrinsic merit of the candidate will be too often out of sight. In the first, the qualifications best adapted to uniting the suffrages of the party will be more considered than those which fit the person for the station. In the last, the coalition will commonly turn upon some interested equivalent, 'Give us the man we wish for this office, and you shall have the one you wish for that.'"

Had almost any Senate during the last ten years been in HAMILTON's mind when he wrote the above, he could not have written more truthfully, or have portrayed the actual experience of the times more faithfully. We know that there has been shameful political huckstering among the "conscript fathers" of the Senate, in which even the poor excuse of party benefit was subordinated to individual obligations and ambitions. We have also reason to believe that equally unworthy motives have influenced a stealthy opposition to the Administration in other directions, which have hampered it in the full execution of the policy confided to it by the people. The result is, it is whispered about the streets of Washington that there is a rupture impending in the Republican Party. There are earnest and honest men in both Houses of Congress who are inclined to rebel at the repudiation of the policy enunciated and sustained by the people in 1868. They are unwilling to share the odium of a seeming participation, and would fain avert the popular condemnation which will surely come. We are not apprehensive of any serious rupture, but we feel certain that those who have seen fit to resist the nationalization of the party by keeping alive the acrimonies of the past, and who have sought to thwart the accomplishment of the declared Republican policy of the campaign of 1868, will find that a popular retribution is in store for them.

The action of the House in regard to the customs' duty on iron indicates the steady growth of the reaction against the monopolists. In the proposed tariff, as in the first instance reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, the duty on railroad iron was increased from seventy cents to one dollar per hundred. The manifest revolt against the tactics of the monopolists frightened them somewhat; on Wednesday the Committee agreed to strike out the paragraph—so leaving the duty as at present. But the tariff reformers of the House refused to be thus diverted from their purpose; and yesterday, by a vote of 76 to [illegible], the duty was reduced to sixty cents. We call this progress.

The Judiciary nominations made by the Democratic Party are not as strong as they might be. Their candidate for Chief-Justice, Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, is, as we have said, a good one. Justices GROVER and ALLEN have also made a respectable record upon the Bench, and have the benefit of experience, but the other nominees have no special qualifications or claims to popular favor. As between Gov. CHURCH and our candidate, Judge SELDEN, there is little question as to the preference which Republicans should exercise. Judge SELDEN is a profound lawyer, and has a large judicial experience which will more than justify his election. The Associate Justices who were nominated yesterday are all good selections, and are favorably known in the localities where they reside. Hon. CHARLES MASON, of Madison, is now in the Court of Appeals, having been appointed by the Governor in 1868, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice WM. B. WRIGHT; CHARLES ANDREWS, of Onondaga, is a prominent lawyer of Syracuse, although we believe he has had no judicial experience; CHARLES J. FOLGER, of this City, and ROBERT S. HALE, of Essex, are the other nominees—both new to the Bench, but both admirable selections. Taken as a whole the Republican ticket is a strong one, and should be elected. With proper effort it can be.

Our Washington correspondent writes that "some paper" has been assuring the public that the President is opposed to the continuance of the income tax. We do not know which paper could have made this statement, but that it was ever made proves how very little some public writers know of current affairs. The President's views on the subject of the income tax are well understood. He wishes it to be reduced to three per cent., and the amount of the exemption to be increased. In the first part of this opinion, at least, we cordially concur, as we have always done. When taxation is to be reduced, we do not believe that it is wise or prudent to relieve one class at the expense of every other class. Take a little off here and a little there—give relief to as many persons as you can. Some people, we know, cry out, "Don't reduce the taxes, but take off the income tax." That is a method of dealing with the finances which it would be very hard to reduce to practice.

The impression gains ground rapidly in England that Mr. GLADSTONE will never be able to pass his Irish Land bill. He found no difficulty in giving the [illegible] to Ireland, but the healing salve which he promised is not yet forthcoming. His own political friends are forced to admit that the bill itself is badly drawn, and would utterly fail to accomplish any substantial good in its present shape. It would not prevent arbitrary evictions—it would not be just in its operation either toward landlord or tenant. The London *Times*, however, calls for its "instant passage," for no other reason, apparently, than that it blocks up the way. The English session has thus far been more barren, even, than the session of Congress. Mr. GLADSTONE is on the down-hill road as a statesman, unless he can manage to extricate himself from his present difficulties.

There is hope that the subject of general amnesty will assume a definite and favorable shape before long. We are told that the temper of Congress is strongly in favor of a bill of a liberal character, which will be agreed upon at once. We hope so; there is now no reason for keeping up the retaliations of the war, or for throwing any further obstacles in the way of final pacification. On the contrary, there are very good reasons for conciliation. We shall shortly be entering upon the preliminary adjustments of the new campaign of 1872, and it is important that it should be understood as far as possible. It would be sheer folly for the Republican Party gratuitously to project the sectional acerbities of the past into that campaign at the South. The proposition now made to extend entire amnesty to all participants in the rebellion, except members of Congress and officers of the army and navy who resigned and aided the rebellion, and all members of Southern State Conventions who voted for ordinances of secession, ought to be satisfactory, and we see no tenable objection to its passage.

In some of our principal streets—Broadway for instance—may be found a mild Police officer, hovering in the manner of a sentinel round the door of some "gift-enterprise," tapping on the shoulder any persons looking foolish enough to go in for a bargain, and advising them not to do it. It is a well-meaning kind of arrangement, but looks rather like a "vigilance committee" of one, as in Omaha or Carson City, or the mouchard system of Paris. It may be asked, if those sharp fellows in the store are doing wrong, why not arrest them? And if they are not, why should they be pointed at? The logic of the authorities in this case is open to objection, since the unfair dealers will naturally say it is not justice, and use their wits in the way of making dodges and reprisals. Perhaps the best way to manage them would be to give all those aggrieved by them the right to get back their money, as in the case of gambling. A conviction would reach them in the regular way.

While it is very necessary to take proper measures to prevent smuggling on the part of passengers arriving from foreign parts, yet it is very undesirable to subject these passengers to unnecessary inconveniences. The examination now made at the United States Custom-house is very strict—except in cases where the passenger can manage to arrange his affairs quietly with one of the officers. The new regulations announced by the Secretary of the Treasury will add to the miseries of people who land here, weary of a sea voyage, and anxious to get home to a good cup of tea, and a bed which is not up in the ceiling one minute, and down on the floor the next. A full statement of the number of trunks and other articles of the passenger's baggage must be prepared beforehand, and also a list of "articles upon his or her person." The latter order may very easily be made the means of worrying an unfortunate passenger nearly out of "his or her" life. To make matters worse, people are solemnly warned that their persons are liable to be searched. In suspicious cases this power was always exercised, but the new order looks as if the practice was to be made a little more common in future. The necessity for measures of this kind might be obviated in a great degree by lessening the number of articles on which duty is levied. Raise the revenue from as few sources as possible, and customs' duties will then cease to be the plague they now are.

The *World* has struck a musty legal placer which it is working as diligently as if it were striving for a counselor's gown. Yesterday it discoursed, editorially, of "gavelkind," and "contingent remainders," and "conveyances through the heir." To-morrow, we presume, it will enlighten its readers on "the rule in SHELLEY's case," and, perhaps, be jocular about a "Middlesex bill and latitat." In view of its recent political escapades, we suggest that it apply for a rule to "declare by the by" and that its declarations be taken *de bene esse*. They never will be without a peremptory order from some tribunal of competent Democratic jurisdiction.

The *Tribune* continues to argue dogmatically in favor of the theory of protection from the stand-point of the past. It ignores entirely the changed circumstances of the present time, including the requirements of taxation. Our neighbor's logic would have been excellent forty years ago, but it is as leaky as a basket now. The case is now one of revenue to such an extent that protection, as a mere policy, is crowded out of the question. The problem is, how to raise the amount required for the Government with the least oppression to the taxpayers, giving them simultaneously the benefits of the world's markets as an offset in the way of cheap living. Great Britain has reduced this to as near the perfection of science as possible, and the result is that it raises large amounts off few articles, and leaves the necessaries of life almost untouched. That is the principle we must ultimately adopt, leaving our manufacturers to depend upon the advantages of transportation, and a revenue tariff necessarily heavy, for their protection. If our neighbor wants to go farther than this, and be philanthropic in the way of protection to American industry, we suggest that it can find its opportunity in ceasing to buy Belgian paper to print the *Tribune* upon, and paying a higher price for an American article.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER AS CLAUDE MELNOTTE.

Few dramas have been more laughed at or wept over than the "Lady of Lyons." There are always people to ridicule and always people to be melted by it. Apart from these, there are always people to admire it. It fires, as the phrase is, the popular heart. The reasons are manifest. The play is a glowing exponent of the leveling principle. Claude is the spirit of rising Democracy coming with a rush upon the wings of Ambition, buoyant with hope and [illegible] of power for [illegible] achievement. Pauline is the genius of the setting Aristocracy—proud, self-poised, and dazzling even those who hate it, by the splendor of its decline. And the issue of the conflict that ensues between the two flatters the popular side. It is seen not only that the sentiment of equality spreads like the circles in a stone-ruffled pool, but that love, like death, does level all ranks, and lay the shepherd's crook beside the scepter. Incidentally to this it is, of course, gratifying to be credibly assured that "honest men are the gentlemen of Nature," and that "to the future looks true nobility, and finds its blazon in posterity." There are two things, in a word, in this play, whose utterance stirs the breast of the masses like a clarion—that in life henceforth all men may, if they will, be almost as gods, and that any man, however lowly, may aspire to and win the love of a woman who is almost a goddess. Whatever of inspiration is to be seized and conveyed through illustrating these ideas Mr. FECHTER attains and masters. There is a certain irregularity and explosiveness in his style well suited to the ambitious peasant who is swayed by impulse rather than conscience, but who has in his nature enough of the angel still to conquer himself and win a glorious victory in the end. In *Claude Melnotte*, as in all his impersonations, Mr. FECHTER is rather disappointing at first. There is in his dramatic pictures, as in some of TURNER's landscapes, a seemingly careless but really deliberate neglect of detail, which is apt to be misunderstood by the unthinking eye, and sometimes even to displease the more critical. But in both cases this subordination will stand the test of natural canons, and on both the result is that of winning surprised admiration from all who have sympathy with the just and harmonious in art for the work as a whole. At the end of the first act of the "Lady of Lyons" on Wednesday, Mr. FECHTER playing *Claude* for the first time in New-York, the curtain went down amid something like general silence. At the end of the fourth act the artist was summoned three times before the curtain amid raptures and protracted cheers. It is indispensable in this performer's case to take in as it were the product of his two or three hours' effort at a single view. In proportion as we are able to do this, the singular naturalness and the unsurpassed magnetism of his acting are justly appreciated. When the various peculiarities of his style are considered, it ceases to be wonderful that Mr. FECHTER's masterly performance should have been by some imperfectly understood, and by others totally misinterpreted. Talent may be measured by rule and square, and may satisfy moderately at every point; but it is the property of genius always to present something which it seems necessary to forgive. Now there are many writers who, without knowing anything about acting, have thought it necessary to write about FECHTER, because he happens to be the fashion; and there are a few others who, knowing a good deal about acting but having been trained in a narrow and limited school, have been betrayed into writing *ex cathedra* on the same subject. The first of these classes has wrought a false impression through ignorance, and the second through prejudice. But after all, neither has any considerable influence on public opinion as the actor and his method become thoroughly known. The public is wiser than statesmen and the audience than critics, and, as we ventured to predict at the outset of Mr. FECHTER's career here, what is thoroughly good of its kind, is sure to be ultimately rated by the American people at its true value. *Claude Melnotte*, as acted by this consummate artist, is a far less contemptible fellow than he becomes in the hands of most others. He is, to be sure, guilty of a base and unmanly action; but the difference lies entirely in the degree of the palliation. With an actor who cannot feel love, and so cannot portray it, *Claude* must always appear an almost unmitigated rascal. But Mr. FECHTER raises him up by the pure force of passion. The transports of his adoration for *Pauline* are such that we cannot help at last forgiving him, as she does. We find enough excuses and to spare for him, in the tremendous vigor and absoluteness of his devotion. We feel that he could kiss the ground his mistress walks upon, cover her with roses, or diamonds, suffer with cheerfulness if in the air she breathes, die with ecstasy if in the light of her smile—and we warm to, feel with, and pardon him. In point of fact, *Beauseant* is no worse than he. Indeed their positions are very much alike. Both have been scorned by the haughty beauty, and they simply join forces for revenge. But the distinction lies in this—that while the love of the one man is more than half self-love, that of the other is pure self-abnegation. The one is an artificial or partly simulated passion, the other so genuine as to be an overwhelming reality. Hence *Beauseant* disgusts and *Claude*, in the long run, captivates us. As played at the French Theater, the plot moves with uncommon rapidity. Mr. FECHTER makes alterations and excisions in the usual acting copy of the play, the main effect of which is to hurry the action. Some of the changes do not strike us as being for the better. "All angels watch over and protect her," does not seem an improvement on the "All angels bless and guard her" of the original. Bringing on *Beauseant* to speak what is generally conveyed in his note, is an advantage, and so is ending the fifth act abruptly on the climactic revelation "Thy Husband!" instead of doling out the conventionalities that follow, and winding up with the prettiness about wooing the angel Virtue in the future. But the pith and marrow of the impression made by this play at the French Theater—and the impression has been profound as well as enthusiastic—has lain in the superlative realization of that human feeling which is at once hardest to depict and touching beyond compare, when the task is well performed. The shouts and waving of handkerchiefs—so unusual in an American theater—that hailed the close of the fourth act of the "Lady of *Lyons*" on Wednesday night, showed that the audience were fairly moved to the heart by a histrionic exhibition such as, after all said and done, only the most eminent ability can supply.

And herein lies the secret of Mr. FECHTER's power. He moves us as he does because he paints with an unrivaled pencil that which embraces every imagination, and sweeps with a hand of nothing less than genius chords that awaken response in every heart. The appeal is universal, so that neither age nor sex can be free from the magic of its influence. It sways those of us who are young by its command over that spell whose sweetness and whose force are equaled by naught in life beside, and whose memory lives until our latest breath. It binds and molds those of us who are middle-aged, strong and full of ambition as we may be, and makes

...so own that there is something more exquisite than wealth and more intoxicating than power. It even makes captive those of us who are old, for there is no age, we fondly hope, when it may not still come to us; and even beyond the grave we look to revive the past and to feel once more the thrill whose ecstasy no other experience of life has approached. Thus we all bow to the wand of the enchanter, and in proportion to the depth and range of our natures respond to his magnetic influence. For he shows us as no other actor has or can, the hopes and the fears, the fierce delight and the stupefying despair, the boundless aspiration to dare and do and the angelic exaltation of the immortal passion that men call Love.

AN ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT TONIGHT.

The ladies of Sorosis advertise a dramatic entertainment for this evening at the Theater of the Union League Club. The receipts are to be devoted to the artist relief fund, and the performance will consist of BAYLE BERNARD's remarkably pretty drama of "Lucille." All the characters will be played by amateurs, but the talent and beauty of several among the number are so warmly extolled in private circles that a great deal of curiosity exists to witness their efforts. Mrs. [illegible], who is to act *Lucille*, has already gained applause by her readings and recitations before numerous audiences, but on this occasion she makes her first appearance on the dramatic stage. Her sister, Miss DURYEA, who makes her *début* as *Julie*, is also a young lady of accomplishments, from whom much is expected. The remaining parts are said to be in capable hands. Considering the charitable purpose of this representation, the social influence of the ladies interested, the distinguished auspices under which the affair has grown up, and the unusual attractiveness of the performance itself, the attendance ought, without doubt, to be numerous and fashionable. Tickets may be obtained any time today at the office of the Union League Club and at the music-stores, or in the evening at the doors.

Musical.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

The storm which commenced at sundown and continued intermittently throughout the evening, lessened materially the attendance at the several concerts. Mr. F. BERGNER's concert took place at Association Hall, and was principally interesting to the amateurs of the violoncello. Mr. BERGNER needs no introduction here as a master of this instrument, which has lately been quite conspicuous in musical entertainments, and which was almost too prominent yesterday, partially by reason of the absence of Mrs. KEMPTON, the single vocalist on the programme. Mr. S. B. MILLS and Miss ANNA MEHLIG, however, were heard, and Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL and MATZKA played the tenor instruments in the concerted pieces.... A second exhibition of the new organ of St. George's Church was given last night in presence of a pretty numerous audience. The feature of the entertainment was the representation of a thunder-storm by Dr. J. H. WILLCOX. Dr. WILLCOX's production is not great in themes or in treatment, and as ROSSINI, in his overture to "William Tell," has dealt with the same subject as the programme presented as Dr. WILLCOX's canvas, and has handled it with unapproachable effect so far as the pastoral music is concerned, and with an ill success as regards the storm which would hardly encourage an attempt in a like direction, the weakness of the latter work is hardly to be wondered at. The composition, though, displayed to the full the variety of the organ's qualities, and the verse

"From Alp to Alp leaped the live thunder,"

was illustrated with great impressiveness. Besides Mr. WILLCOX, who is a very skillful and tasteful performer, Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS, Mr. S. B. WHITELY and Mr. E. G. JARDINE tested the instrument, and Mme. MANZOCCHI sang.... The concert of Mrs. EMMELINE REED took place at Steinway Hall. The accomplished beneficiary, who is about to depart for Italy, was efficiently supported.

THE OPERA.

A special representation of "Faust" takes place at the Academy of Music to-night. Mlle. CANISSA will be *Marguerite*; Miss DZIUBA, *Siebel*; Herr HABELMANN, *Faust*; Herr HERMANNS, *Mephisto*, and Herr FORMES, *Wagner*. Signor BOSONI is to conduct. At the matinée to-morrow, Miss PATTI sings in "The Magic Flute," for, positively, the last time.

Destruction of the New-York Watch Company's Works in Springfield—Loss $200,000—Insurance $85,000.

From the Springfield Republican, April 27.

Yesterday afternoon the factory of the New-York Watch Company on Orleans-street was completely destroyed by fire. The buildings occupied the entire block between Tyler-street and Pendleton-avenue, 380 feet in length, and the lot was nearly square. The old part, the old "American Machine Works," held the heaviest machinery and was about 75 feet by 50, two stories in height, with a one-story wing, containing the furnace and boiler. The extension, built by the Company when they bought the property, was occupied by their finest and most delicate machinery, some of it almost irreplaceable. Superintendent PERRY called the hands to assist in removing the machinery and stock in the northern part of the main building, before the fire reached it, and men and women responded heartily, and all the finished watches, the majority of the tools, much of the small machinery, some fixtures, cases, desks, and the like, and the sash in the north-east wing, were saved.

The Company was formerly known as the Mozart Company, with office in New-York and works in Providence. The business was removed to this city nearly three years ago, and took the American Machine Works. They were just recovering from a season of unfortunate mismanagement, had got in some of the most perfect and costly machinery made, and trusted to enter on a prosperous manufacture. The employes number ninety-nine, about half men, and half women, and it bears heavily upon them to be thus robbed of employment. Of course it is uncertain whether the Company will rebuild. Their total loss will be little less than $200,000, while their insurance is but $85,000.

The Sheltering Arms Bazaar.

The chief interest at the Fair yesterday, centered around the jewelry stand. There was much excitement among those present in view of the closing of the watch contest. Rev. Dr. WESTON, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, is the fortunate possessor of the watch. The whole number of votes cast was 4,291, of which Dr. Weston received 1,804; Dr. Conrad, 866; Dr. Washburne, 488; the Pope, 444; Dr. Potter, 301; Dr. Montgomery, 130; Dr. Peters, 49 and the rest scattering. Messrs. BEECHER, HEPWORTH and TYNG received one vote each. The watch is therefore worth $2,145 50. The Bradbury piano was sold at auction for $450 to Mr. ROBERT LANE. For the Weber grand, Mrs. Montgomery received 42 votes; Mrs. Potter, 13; Mrs. Washburne, 12; Mrs. Tyng, 1. The receipts at the door yesterday amounted to $230; Church of the Incarnation, $318; picture gallery, $600; book department, $120. Today is the last day of the Fair, as the auction sales begin this evening.

Extensive Fire in Broadway.

At 11½ o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the rear of the fourth floor of the premises No. 396 Broadway, extending to Manhattan-alley. The flames had gained considerable headway before the alarm was given and the firemen found it difficult to reach the scene of the fire, and before they extinguished the flames the third and fourth floors were completely gutted, and the lower floors deluged by water. The following losses were sustained: First floor and basement, WARD, DICKSON & Co., fancy-goods, $3,000; second floor, LEONARD S. BALLOU, shirts, $1,500; third floor, JOS. N. BUTCHER, gilt jewelry, $5,000; fourth floor, JOS. LEE & Co., merchant tailors, $6,000. The building, name of owner unknown, was damaged to the extent of $5,000. Nearly all of these losses are covered by insurance.

Trial of John J. Nixon for the Murder of David Sisco.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Paterson, N. J., before Judges BEDLE, SANFORD, TERHUNE and DAGGERS, yesterday, the trial of JOHN J. NIXON for the murder of DAVID SISCO was commenced. A jury was obtained without much difficulty. District-Attorney WILLIAMS appeared for the prosecution, and A. B. WOODRUFF and JAMES EVANS for the defense. The prisoner listened to the proceedings with an appearance of stolid indifference. HESTER JANE SISCO, widow of the murdered man, testified with regard to the demeanor of the prisoner when she asked him where her husband was. NIXON ran into the woods when she questioned him. This was the only point of importance developed in her testimony. The Court adjourned until 10 A. M. today.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Correspondence on the Murders by the Greek Brigands—Some of the Bandits Beheaded—The Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Lords today the oaths were administered to Lord WOLVERTON, who took his seat for the first time. The Earl of CLARENDON submitted the correspondence in regard to the recent tragedy in Greece. He said the Greek and Turkish Governments were both making active and united efforts to effect the capture of the entire band of assassins, and 800 troops were in pursuit. Over half of the gang had been overtaken; of these seven had already been beheaded, five were undergoing examination, and undoubtedly would be executed. The Earl of CARNARVON thought the Greek Government was responsible for the atrocities of these brigands, but he advocated a suspension of judgment until a thorough investigation was had.... In the House of Commons, Mr. GLADSTONE promised to bring in a bill to repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles act. Mr. OTWAY laid before the House the Greek correspondence, and official information had been received from Athens confirming the worst details of the massacre of the foreigners. He added that at last accounts the brigands yet uncaptured were making for the Turkish frontier. The Turkish authorities, however, were on their guard, and would arrest the fugitives if they attempted to cross the border. Mr. OTWAY said, in conclusion, that the remains of the victims had been embarked on board Her Majesty's frigate *Antelope* and taken to Malta. The House went into Committee on the Irish Land bill. Mr. HEADLAM offered an amendment, obliging a tenant to vacate peaceably at the termination of his lease. The Attorney-General looked on the amendment as questionable. It appeared to be designed to neutralize the benefits conferred by the bill. The amendment was negatived. Other amendments were proposed and discussed. The debate on the amendments was of little general interest. One amendment, reserving small allotments to laborers, was lost by sixty-six majority. An amendment, offered by Mr. FORTESCUE, restricting the number of cottages to one for every twenty-five acres of tillage, was agreed to. Progress was reported, and after postponing the debate on the Conventual bill until Monday, the House adjourned.

The Political Meetings in France—Illness of the Great Chemist, Liebig.

PARIS, April 28.—Many of the political meetings held throughout the country, yesterday, were excited and turbulent. In all of those which assembled in this city shouts of "*Vive la République*" were heard. Prime Minister OLLIVIER was violently attacked by the speakers, who styled him a renegade and a traitor. On the breaking up of the meetings the cries for a Republic were repeated, and in many cases the people separated singing the "Marseillaise." No rioting has occurred anywhere. The Police authorities are making great preparations to insure good order during the period for taking, counting and declaring the vote on the *Plebiscitum*. The Electoral Committee which acted for M. THIERS at the last election have issued an address to his constituents, counselling them to vote "no," or abstain from voting. All the Legitimist journals in the Provinces pronounce for a negative vote or none. Several French bishops have sent from Rome the request that the priests in their dioceses be permitted to vote on the *Plebiscitum*.... Cardinal MATHIEU has arrived here from Rome.... Baron LIEBIG, the eminent chemist, is dangerously ill.... CHARLES FERDINAND GAMBON, a representative of the Republic in 1848, arrived in Paris yesterday.

Illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury—The Irish Land Bill—The Sappho and Cambria—Croydon Races.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Churchman* announces that the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury is so severe that he will offer his resignation, which is hourly expected. The *Churchman* adds that the Bishop of Winchester will be appointed his successor.... The *Times* this morning urges the instant passage of the Land bill, as in its present shape and position it has become a serious obstacle to beneficial legislation.... The referees have finally arranged for three matches between the yachts *Sappho* and *Cambria*. Owing to the recent accident to the *Sappho*, the first race of the series will not take place before the 10th of May, in order to afford time for the necessary repairs. The time for the second and third contests has not yet been fixed. For the first and second races, the course will be sixty miles to the windward and return. A triangular course will be adopted for the third race.... At the Croydon Races today, the Croydon cup was won by Mr. R. PORTER's b. f. *Vivandiere*, beating *Lycopodia*, second. The Suburban Plate was won by Mr. G. TAYLOR's b. c. *Lincoln*, beating Mr. SHERWOOD's ch. c. *Thunderbolt*, and Mr. W. A. CRIPPS's b. f. *Bliss*. The Craven Handicap was won by Mr. T. V. MORGAN's ch. f. *Electricity*. The Welter Cup was won by *Thunderbolt*. A Claiming plate of forty sovereigns, half a mile, was won by Mr. J. JOHNSTON's ch. f. *Coquette*.

Count Daru's Note to the Pope—Disagreement of Catholic Bishops—Prince Frederick of Prussia.

PARIS, April 28.—*L'Univers*, an Ultramontane organ, says Count DARU, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, directed the Marquis DE BANNEVILLE to transmit his memorandum to the Pope, and accompany it with a request that its contents be communicated to the Council. The Pope received the memorandum, but has not carried out the request of the French Minister. The *Gazette of France* contains communications from several American Bishops, disagreeing with the recent letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore on the question of declaring Papal infallibility. The *Gazette* does not print the names of the writers.

MADRID, April 28.—Several journals of this city today deny the statement published by the *Epoca* on Tuesday, concerning the candidature of Prince FREDERICK of Prussia, and the effect such report had had at Paris.

CUBA.

The Steamer Aspinwall Delivered Up—Indemnity of $300 a Day Demanded.

HAVANA, April 28.—The Spanish authorities, this afternoon, delivered over the steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*. The Captain refused to accept the steamer, claiming an indemnity of $300 for every day of her detention. The Consul-General of the United States at last accepted the steamer from the Government and hoisted the American flag on board.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Some days ago the Department of State was informed by Minister SICKLES, and also by Minister ROBERTS, that an order had been issued by the Spanish Government for the surrender of the steamer *Aspinwall*. Although sufficient length of time has elapsed, the Cuban authorities have not acted in the premises. The reason does not yet appear, but it is supposed the Captain-General is restrained by the opposition of the volunteers. Our Government, however, is pressing a compliance with the order, which will doubtless soon be accorded.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Southern Pacific Railroad—The Proposed Land Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—There is much popular comment here adverse to the bill pending in Congress to give the Southern Pacific Railroad 17,000,000 acres of public lands in Tulare Valley, in this State. The Southern Pacific Road is to receive a million dollars from the City of San Francisco, and it is now apparent that the road will be constructed without Congressional subsidy. Eighty miles of it are already in operation. It is urged that the only purpose of the proposed land grant is to further enrich private parties who have already made enormous fortunes as constructors of the Central Pacific Railroad, the personnel of the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific companies being substantially identical. Another objection urged is that the grant would place out of the reach of actual settlers [illegible] out of the fact, that the best portions of the State are already held in large tracts by private speculators from whom lands can be had only upon exorbitant terms.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—At a meeting of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company today the following gentlemen were elected directors: Francis B. Hayes, Uriel Crocker, Isaac Rich, Jacob Sleeper, Charles J. Morrill and G. S. Curtis, of Boston; Andrew V. Stout and Joseph Seligman, of New-York; Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vt.; Wm. H. Coffin, of Clyde, New-York; Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Mass.; Andrew Pierce, Jr., of St. Louis, and Charles E. Harwood, of Springfield, Mo.

THE SOUTH.

The Georgia Legislature—Sympathy with the People of Richmond.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 28.—Both Houses of the Legislature met at 10 A. M. In the Senate the investigation into the affairs of the State Treasurer and the Western and Atlantic Railroad was referred. A committee was appointed to wait on the Provisional Governor. Mr. BRADLEY introduced a resolution to pay the per diem and mileage of the expelled members of the Senate during the time of their expulsion. Mr. BROCK offered an amendment that Mr. BRADLEY be excused, as he was expelled for an entirely different cause from that of race or color. The resolution and amendment were tabled. Senate adjourned.... In the House, the question was on the adoption of the report of the Committee appointed to wait on the Provisional Governor, and was discussed by Messrs. Armstrong, Rice, Sims and Anderson for, and Phillips, Warren of Quitman, and Scott, against the report, which was finally adopted by a vote of 88 to 32. Mr. TURNER, of Bibb, offered a resolution expressing sympathy with the citizens of Richmond, Va., in view of the late disastrous calamity in that city. Adopted. Mr. SCOTT offered a resolution proposing that a committee of citizens, not members of the Legislature, be appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Road, State Treasury, &c. Tabled—68 to 40. House adjourned until 10 tomorrow morning.

A Desperate Fight with Outlaws—Two of the Sheriff's Posse Mortally Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28.—On Tuesday last, at Glasgow Junction, ninety-one miles south of this city, there was a terrible fight between the Sheriff and *posse* and two desperadoes named SHIVES, for whose arrest the Sheriff had a warrant. The SHIVES fired on the Sheriff and his party, mortally wounding two of the most estimable citizens of the county. The desperadoes then escaped, but the citizens turned out in large numbers, hunted them down with dogs and captured them. One of them was found to have been wounded in the fight. They were both placed in the Glasgow jail, under a strong guard, as the public excitement is so intense that it is thought an attempt will be made to take the prisoners from the jail and hang them.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 28.—Gen. BEAUREGARD's old Board of Jackson Railroad Directors today obtained an injunction from the Sixth District Court, forbidding the interference of MCCOMB's party with the affairs of that Company.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—Collector PATTERSON has received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of all property sold here during the war for taxes and afterward redelivered. Millions are involved in it.

THE FENIANS.

The Raid—Information in the Hands of the Government—A Detachment from Boston on the Route for Canada.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Many of the secret circulars of the Fenian organization have reached the British Legation and the Department of State. They are thus placed in possession of its plans and purposes. Within the past six months two or three separate dates have been fixed for a movement upon Canada, and the 1st of May is now fixed for an invasion. There is no doubt that a large amount of war material belonging to the Fenians is distributed along the border. Our Government has adopted all available means to restrain the possible movement and prevent a breach of our Neutrality laws, and of this fact the British Government are fully informed. Gentlemen of high official position cannot, they say, see any motive for the invasion of Canada unless it be to involve the United States and Great Britain in hostilities or further complicate the questions now at issue between the two countries.

BOSTON, April 28.—A party of twenty Fenians passed through Boston last evening uniformed with long overcoats of Irish frieze and carrying well-filled knapsacks. They were bound North.

Murderous Attempt to Throw a Train Off the Track—A Man Who Gave Warning Fired At.

BOSTON, April 28.—An attempt was made Tuesday evening and repeated this morning to throw trains from the track of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway, in the vicinity of Franklin, Mass., by placing sleepers on the track. The attempt this morning nearly succeeded with the Norwich steam-boat train, which was checked within a few feet of the obstructions, through the exertions of WM. H. COMERY, who signaled the danger. While doing this Mr. COMERY was fired upon by three men in an ambush, one bullet passing through his hat and another grazing his arm.

The Indians—Red Cloud Coming to Washington.

CHEYENNE, April 28.—Information was received from Fort Fetterman this morning that RED CLOUD and 300 Sioux are here. RED CLOUD and fifty of his principal chiefs desire to go to Washington to see the Great Father. They have JOHN RICHARD with them, a prisoner, and wish to deliver him up, but refuse to give him up here.

Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

John L. Stevens, of Maine, Minister to Paraguay in addition to Uruguay; Horace L. Pike, of North Carolina, Consul-General at Tampico, vice Franklin Chase, recalled; Adam Badeau, of New-York, to be Consul-General at London, vice Freeman H. Morse, recalled; Henry Ruggles, of Connecticut, Consul at Barcelona, vice Charles A. Perkins, recalled; Joseph N. H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Turk's Island; William H. Faxon, of Connecticut, Consul at Curacoa; James H. Whalen, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Port Mahon; Isaac Johnson, of Indiana, Consul at Glasgow, vice James Haggerty; Frank Burnett, Supervising Inspector of steam-boats for the Fourth District; James Coats, Pension Agent at Little Rock; George Leunt, of Arizona, Receiver of Public Moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Prescott, in that Territory; Frederick Marley, of Michigan, Register of the Land Office at Detroit; Pinkney Ross, Collector of Customs of the District of Pearl River, Mississippi; John G. Taylor, Collector of Customs for the District of Annapolis, Maryland.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—John M. Camp, First District of Texas; Alfred E. Lee, First District of Ohio; William Laimbeer, Eighth District of New-York.

Assessors—Morris Friedsam, Fifth District of New-York; John J. Parry, Twenty-first District of New-York.

Postmasters—John H. Smith, Paola, Kan.; James H. Rice, Garnett, Kan.; Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, Mich.; William Holland, West Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Louise Nelson, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Isaac B. Brown, Olathe, Kan.; William A. Patric, Warrenton, Va.; Noah Boynton, Mount Vernon, Ohio; Edward Downey, Brownsville, Texas; Mrs. Elizabeth F. Brown, Logansport, Ind.; James F. McCarthy, Valparaiso, Ind.; G. V. Schmittberger, Nevada City, Cal.; John A. Goodwin, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Betsey A. Mower, New-London, Conn.; Edwin Rogers, North Adams, Mass.; Isaac Seeley, Great Barrington, Mass.; William Stowe, Springfield, Mass.; Henry Chickering, Pittsfield, Mass.

The Raid Among the Prize-Fighters.

Thirty-five men of the "rowdy" class were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, they having been arrested on their way to witness the Tuohey and Kerrigan prize-fight. In addition to those arrested by Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, as already reported, twenty-five others, at the head of whom was Assistant Alderman MICKEY FAY, the distinguished dog fancier, were captured by Capt. TODD, of the Harbor Police, while they were in transit across the Bay in a tug. As the Police were unable to make any definite charge against the prisoners, the Magistrate was reluctantly compelled to discharge them.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff—The Duty on Railroad Iron Fixed—Promotions in the Navy—Mr. Anthony's Joint Resolution—Passage of the Bureau of Justice Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The House today settled the duty on railroad iron by agreeing to Mr. BENJAMIN's amendment, fixing it at sixty cents per one hundred pounds, instead of seventy cents, as in the present law, and one dollar as was proposed in the Committee's bill. This amendment was carried by only seven majority—seventy-six to sixty-nine. On iron wire the rates of the bill, on motion of Gen. SCHENCK, were all put back to existing rates, and twisted wire ties were taken out of the paragraph following, where they had been placed at five cents, and put at two and one-half cents per pound. But two paragraphs of the bill were passed today. The defeat of the Committee on railroad iron has probably made more friends for the bill than anything that has yet happened, though a severe blow to the Committee, which had resolved to withdraw the proposed increase and leave it as it stands at present. Gen. SCHENCK withdrew his request for a night session, saying it was no use, members would not work, and he preferred that the House should sit until 5 o'clock and then adjourn. The whole burden of the management of this bill falls upon Gen. SCHENCK, and his associates on the Committee are of little or no help to him. Mr. BROOKS and Mr. MARSHALL, the Democratic members, are against the bill, of course; and Mr. ALLISON, who, next to Mr. SCHENCK, takes the most active part in the bill, is also antagonistic to many of its leading features. Mr. KELLEY appears once in a while when he is lit, but Messrs. HOOPER, MAYNARD, BLAIR and MCCARTHY, as members of the Committee, are of little service in helping to bear the brunt of the fight.

THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE BILL.

The bill establishing a Department of Justice passed the House today almost unanimously, with little or no change in its provisions from those reported by Mr. JENCKES' Committee. This bill places the Attorney-General's Department on a footing commensurate with its importance.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Conference Committee on the income tax met today, but did not reach a definite conclusion. The reports telegraphed this afternoon that it had failed to agree, are without foundation. On the contrary, the prospect is that they will agree, probably, to the proposition to extend the tax to the end of the current and calendar year, and no longer. This is substantially the House proposition.

THE PARAGUAYAN REPORT.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs are discussing the report of Judge ORTH's Sub-Committee on Paraguayan affairs. It is very long, and exhausts the whole subject. Mr. ORTH, by much patient labor and study, has made himself thoroughly familiar with this whole case, and the report will be awaited with much interest.

VENTILATION OF THE CAPITOL.

The House appropriated $5,000 today to conduct experiments as to the best methods of ventilating the chambers of the two bodies. The suffering and discomfort of night sessions in hot July, with a thousand gas-burners radiating an intolerant heat upon the heads of members already breathing a vitiated atmosphere, were graphically depicted by the sufferers.

MISSIONARY WORK IN THE CITY.

The American Bible Society are doing a missionary work in Washington. They have presented to each Committee of the House and Senate a handsome copy of the Bible, which book has been much needed and seldom found, the two or three copies around the Capitol being much worn by constant use in the swearing of witnesses in investigations. In the copy left in Mr. COVODE's Committee the marker was carefully placed at the twenty-second chapter of the First Book of Kings, so that he might have his favorite story of Ahab as a ready reference.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

The Senate today passed a joint resolution introduced by Mr. ANTHONY some time ago, regulating and prescribing the exact effect of a vote of thanks by Congress upon promotion in the navy. Mr. ANTHONY explained the operation of the present law as follows: An officer of the navy below the rank of Vice-Admiral, when he attains the age of sixty-two years, or when his name has been borne on the Navy Register for forty-five years after he arrived at the age of sixteen, is retired from active service, with reduced pay, unless the exigencies of the service require his employment on active duty. He receives the active pay of his grade. But it is provided that if an officer, not below the grade of Commander, has, upon the recommendation of the President, received, by name, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, a vote of thanks of Congress for distinguished services, he shall not be retired, except for cause, until he has been fifty-five years in the service, thus giving him ten years longevity on the active list. Mr. ANTHONY then explained the effect of this provision in the matter of pay as follows: If it were proposed, in terms, that the difference in pay between the active and the retired list should not be taken out of the Treasury, but should be assessed upon the juniors of the officer thus honored, it would strike everybody as monstrous. Yet this is just what the law does; for, when an officer is kept on the active list, by virtue of a vote of thanks, he is not added to the number which would otherwise make up the grade in which he is retained. He is kept there by preventing the promotion to which his juniors would be entitled for the reward given him. Thus the cost of retaining an Admiral on the active list may be estimated at $5,060. Of this sum the Commodore at the head of the list practically pays $800, the Captain $400, the Commander $560, the Lieutenant-Commander $365, the Lieutenant $675, the Master $500, and the poor little Ensign $240. Congress did not mean to do this, he said. This is shabby, he continued; we do pretty hard things here sometimes, but this body never intentionally does a mean thing. The resolution passed today remedies this by providing that the officers who in subordinate positions have aided in winning victories by which their seniors are benefited, are to be no longer deprived of their pay and rank.

COST OF THE FOSTER-COVODE CASE.

The House Committee on Elections this morning agreed to allow HENRY D. FOSTER, of Pennsylvania, who contested the seat of JOHN COVODE, $2,500 for his expenses. FOSTER put in a bill for $4,000.

REVISION OF THE STEAM-BOAT LAWS.

The Senate passed an important bill today, which came from the Committee on Commerce, namely, the bill of the Treasury Department, revising and codifying the Steam-boat laws from the beginning. A very full synopsis of the measure appeared in the TIMES some weeks ago, and it will be found of very great importance to steam-boat and boiler-builders, and to the steam-boat interest generally. It was prepared at the Treasury Department, and has been approved by the Board of Steam-boat Inspectors.

MATTERS BEFORE THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Commerce of the House met this morning and heard one or two arguments in favor of compelling the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company to construct the bridge which they are now erecting over the Rigolets with a 200-foot span instead of ninety-three, as they are now doing, on the ground that it interferes with navigation. The Committee also agreed to insert Louisville, Ky., in the Direct Importation bill. A Sub-Committee, of which Mr. BENNETT is the Chairman, was appointed to consider the bill providing for uninterrupted water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, and all the other bills relative to canals pending before the Committee. The most important of these bills is the one in reference to the James River and Kanawha Canal, and Mr. BENNETT's new bill relative to the New-York canals.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

Gen. MORGAN, of Ohio, has prepared a bill to reduce the navy, which provides that the Rear-Admirals shall be limited to three, the Commodores to six, and so on, in like proportion. Of the twenty-five Commodores in the service, there are only three at sea. The Admirals are on duty in Washington.

STATIONERY FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

First Controller TAYLOR, Superintendent RICE, Deputy Commissioner PARNELL and Stationery Clerk STURDEVANT, appointed by Secretary BOUTWELL as a committee to decide upon the proposals of contractors to supply stationery for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 10, 1871, met this morning and opened the various bids. Among the bidders are Messrs. Devoe & Co., French, Langran & Co., Chapin & Gould, J. E. Morgan, Woodworth & Graham, Greenleaf & Taylor and W. E. Russell. The names of the successful bidders will be made public in a few days.

THE FORTHCOMING DEBT STATEMENT.

Treasurer SPINNER was of the opinion today that the public debt statement on Monday next would not show much of a reduction, although the revenue and Customs returns have been quite large, because the payments made on the Deficiency bill have also been large, and apply to every branch of the Government. This bill is to supply deficiencies for the year ending June 30, 1870, and the amounts are now payable.

THE RICHMOND DISASTER.

A private subscription has been started in the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, to aid the sufferers by the late disaster at Richmond. Already quite a large sum has been given.

PERSONAL.

The Senate paid Gen. BADEAU a compliment today which was as neat as it was deserved, by unanimously confirming his appointment as Consul-General at London. Gen. BADEAU leaves here in about a week for England.

Surgeon A. L. GIHON, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at New-York.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 28.

Mr. SUMNER presented the memorial of the National Executive Committee of the colored people of the United States, asking that the word "white" be struck from the Naturalization laws. He had already introduced a bill on the subject, and hoped the Judiciary Committee would act promptly on the subject.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WILSON—To incorporate a National Academy of Letters and Arts.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To relieve all persons engaged in rebellion from the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, excepting, however, such persons as left Congress and the Army and Navy to aid the rebellion, and all persons who were members of State Conventions which adopted ordinances of secession.

By Mr. SHERMAN—To revise the law relating to the Mint and Assay offices and coinage of the United States.

By Mr. FENTON—To incorporate the Washington Transatlantic Telegraph Company. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It names WM. G. BARNEY and associates as persons to be given the right to lay a telegraph cable between the United States and Belgium.

By Mr. AMES—Granting lands in aid of the Memphis and New-Orleans Levee Railroad Company.

By Mr. THAYER—To make uniform the pensions of the widows of staff officers in the navy.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported without amendment the House bill limiting the appointment of special agents of the Treasury Department.

Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the House joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, derelict claims and dues belonging to the United States.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the same Committee, reported with amendment, the bill in relation to fraudulent trade-marks upon foreign watches.

Mr. PATTERSON from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported without amendment, the House bill to incorporate the National Junction Railway Company.

RIGHT OF WAY ACROSS PUBLIC LANDS.

At 1:10 P. M. the calendar was resumed, the first bill in order being the bill to amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands and for other purposes.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment, providing that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, impair or affect the provisions of the act of July 25, 1866, granting to A. SUTRO the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock-lode estate, of Nevada. Agreed to.

Mr. COLE offered an amendment, restricting the number of acres to be taken up, under the rule, by any one person to ten, instead of 160, as at present authorized.

Discussion arising on the amendment, the bill went over, under the rule.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the navy next came up.

It provides for a Board of three officers, not below the grade of Rear-Admiral, to examine into the cases of such officers as may deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend, by providing that officers promoted under the ninth section of the act of March 2, 1867, shall receive from the date of promotion the same pay, when not on active duty, that they were at the time of promotion entitled to when not on such duty, and repealing said ninth section.

Mr. SPENCER offered an additional amendment that no claims for arrears of back pay shall be allowed by this act.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and for other purposes, being the bill proposed by the Treasury Department. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the House joint resolution appropriating $5,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation of the charges against Gen. O. O. HOWARD. Passed.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the bill for the appointment of a stenographer for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Passed.

The bill in relation to Circuit Courts of the United States, prohibiting any construction of the act that would require the holding of a Circuit Court where not required by previously existing laws, passed, Mr. TRUMBULL stating that the Judiciary Committee were averse to multiplying places of holding United States Courts, and thereby increasing the number of Judicial Districts and compelling an increase of Judges.

The bill to change the place of holding the District Court of the Albermarle District of North Carolina was passed, together with a number of bills of a private character.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENSON, from Subcommittee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Louisiana, that ADOLPH BAILY is not entitled to the seat, and that C. B. DARRALL is.

Mr. KERR made a minority report with opposite conclusions.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The House then resumed, as the business of the morning hour, the bill for the establishment of a Department of Justice.

Mr. JENCKES made further explanations in regard to the bill, and Mr. LAWRENCE concluded his argument in favor of it.

Mr. WOODWARD desired to offer an amendment abolishing the office of Judge-Advocate-General, but the main question having been ordered, no amendment was in order.

Mr. NIBLACK moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The bill was then passed.

A PORTRAIT OF GEN. THOMAS.

Mr. PETERS reported the joint resolution directing the joint Committee on the Library to procure a portrait of the late Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Capitol, as a memorial of his great service to the country and his distinguished worth as a soldier and citizen, and authorizing the payment of $2,000 out of the contingent funds of both Houses, in equal proportion. Passed unanimously.

VENTILATING THE CAPITOL.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Joint Committee on Ventilation, reported the joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of making experiments in the ventilation of the hall of the House. He addressed the House briefly on the subject, saying that one of the objects was to ventilate the subject of ventilation.

A long debate ensued, and then the resolution was passed.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. STEVENSON called up the election case from the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana.

Mr. SCHENCK asked that the question be submitted to the House whether it would consider the matter now. The vote was taken and decided affirmatively by 74 to 45. The resolution reported by the majority is that no lawful election was held in that district on Nov. 3, 1868, and that neither GEO. W. MCCRANIE, FRANK MOREY nor J. H. KENNEDY is entitled to the seat; and that of the minority is that GEO. W. MCCRANIE was duly elected.

Mr. STEVENSON argued in support of the views of the majority and Mr. KERR in support of the views of the minority; and after further debate the majority report was adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills as follows were introduced:

By Mr. LYNCH—To revive the navigation and commercial interest of the United States. Referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

By Mr. CHAVES, of New-Mexico—Relative to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. KELLOGG—A joint resolution appropriating $1,000 for a beacon near Norwalk Island, Conn.

THE TARIFF.

Railroad Iron.

The House, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, to insert the paragraph on railroad iron, made to pattern and fitted to be laid down, sixty cents per one hundred pounds.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, moved to reduce it to fifty-five cents. Mr. WILSON and Mr. LOGAN favored the amendment, and Mr. BLAIR and Mr. ARMSTRONG opposed it. Mr. ULLMAN favored the policy of protecting the domestic manufactures of iron.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to make the duty on railroad iron $12 per ton, and protested against the ignoring of the interests of the consumers of iron for the benefit of the producers of iron. Rejected.

Mr. BENJAMIN's (of Missouri) amendment was then agreed to by a vote of 73 to 69. So the paragraph making the duty on railroad iron sixty cents per one hundred pounds was inserted.

Railway Spike-Bars.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to strike out of the paragraph taxing railway spike-bars, &c., one and a half cents per pound, the words "frogs and frog-points," which was rejected.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to make it one cent per pound, which was rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to make it one and a quarter cents, which was rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to reduce the duty on wrought-iron railway chairs, frogs and frog-points, from two cents per pound to one per cent, which was rejected by 63 to 73.

No other amendment was offered to the paragraph.

Iron Wire.

The next paragraph was that taxing iron wire.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to transfer "twisted ties" from the following paragraph, where a higher duty is imposed, to this paragraph, where it is to pay a lesser duty.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to add to the words "twisted ties" the words one and three-quarters cents per pound, which was rejected by 71 to 72, the Chairman voting in the negative.

Mr. SCHENCK's amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the rates in the paragraphs were reduced from two and one-half to two cents, from four to three and one-cents, and from five to four cents per pound.

The paragraph gave rise to considerable discussion as to the distinction between wire and round iron of the same size, in the course of which Mr. LOGAN remarked that it was plain that the Committee of Ways and Means did not know anything on the subject.

Without disposing of the paragraph the Committee rose.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILL.

Mr. PORTER introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of ISAAC H. CHRISTIAN, of Charles City County, Virginia, which was referred.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

Brentano's Budget.

Mr. BRENTANO, whose beautiful new store at No. 33 Union-square is the admiration of the town, has received a large supply of papers by the last mail—among them the *Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News*, *Nature*, *Punch*, the *Saturday Review*, &c. The *Photographic Art Journal* and the *Portfolio* will be found well worth the attention of artists and amateurs. Of Mr. BRENTANO's present facilities for supplying the public with the latest importations from abroad, we shall give a fuller account another day.

Tiffany & Co.,
SILVERSMITHS AND JEWELERS,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.
ARE DAILY RECEIVING, OF THEIR OWN MAKE, NEW PATTERNS, IN STERLING SILVER, OF FORKS, SPOONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES IN THAT LINE.
COMBINATIONS OF THESE PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
THEY WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE PIECES IN GILT, PARCEL-GILT, AND WITH THEIR NEW FINISH.
OUTFITS AT A FIXED PRICE PER OUNCE.
—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER cures Bright's disease of the Kidneys, Scrofula and all impurities of the blood.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $20.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office in Wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Offices for Bankers, Insurance Companies and lawyers—Fitted with every convenience, and the best lighted apartments in the City.—No. 2 Park-row, opposite the new Post-office and Astor House. Owner will be in attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

Newspaper Statements.
HOW THE PEOPLE TEST THEIR TRUTH.

This is not an age when people believe as true whatever they see in the public journals. Fifty or sixty years ago, when the accuracy of a statement that had appeared in one of the gazettes or "News Letters" of the day, was questioned, it was considered a sufficient answer to all cavil to say, "It must be so, for I read it in the newspaper." It is not so now. Newspaper assertions must be verified before they are taken for granted, and this is especially the case as regards statements setting forth the remedial properties of proprietary medicines. For example: It was not until the tonic and alterative properties of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS had been deliberately and thoroughly tested by thousands, and found to be in perfect accord with the printed claims put forth in its behalf, that it was accepted by the public at large as a STANDARD REMEDY. But when multitudes who had resorted to it as a safeguard against malarious fevers, a cure for indigestion and biliousness, a means of strengthening the frame, cheering the spirits and imparting constitutional vigor, came forward and testified that its beneficial effects had exceeded their most sanguine expectations, of course the world believed. To resist such proofs was impossible. Great care has been taken from the beginning not to overstate the merits of the Bitters. Exaggeration and humbug have been the death of many preparations that might otherwise have survived. They were "weighed in the balance and found wanting." HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the contrary, have never been announced in grandiloquent language as a cure for every bodily ill, but simply as a pure harmless vegetable specific, possessing invaluable invigorating, regulating, anti-bilious and antiseptic properties. This is exactly what the public know the medicine to be, and its enormous sales is an argument in its favor.

Prostration Played Out.

Violent purgatives, emetics, salivants, blistering and bleeding have had their day.

The sick can no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.

Dyspeptics, instead of dosing themselves with epsom salts, aloes, colocynth, jalap and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Persons of bilious habit, instead of throwing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poisons, seek relief, and find it, in the operation of that wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered liver.

Nervous sufferers, tremulous, weak and despondent, recruit their shattered energies with a course of the great invigorant, and bless the day when the adulterated liquors of commerce were superseded by a medicated stimulant, perfectly efficient and entirely harmless.

Travelers by land and sea rejoice in the possession of an agreeable corrective, which protects them from the evil effects of malaria, from seasickness, and from the disturbing influences of changes of temperature and change of water.

The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their spirits revive under its bracing, appetizing, gently exhilarating action.

It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepit.

There is not a city, town or settlement on the American continent where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemics, and, in short, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is pronounced a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Trusses, Bandages, &c.—Wear the best "SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS"; cures rupture; cool, light, safe, comfortable; used in bathing; indestructible; cheap trusses, &c.; correct adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Establishment No. 1 Ann-st.

The adoption of all late improvements evinces a determination to keep the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, where it ever has been, in the front rank of New-England hotels.

Wounded.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BAXTER—SCHULTZ.—On Thursday, April 28, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, WILLIAM K. BAXTER to GERTRUDE SCHULTZ, all of this City.

FARNAM—WELLS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. Thos. Wells and Rev. Prof. Porter, GEORGE BRONSON FARNAM to CAROLINA, daughter of Dr. Thos. Wells, all of New-Haven.

FORD—YOUNG.—On Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Albert B. Hunt and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, EDWARD L. FORD to LUCIE T. YOUNG, daughter of John Young, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GILBERT—BUTTERFIELD.—On Wednesday, April 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., PALMER A. GILBERT, of Honesdale, Penn., to JULIA M., daughter of R. L. Butterfield, Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

GORDON—HIBBARD.—On Thursday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. F. Howe, of Hoboken, READ GORDON, Jr., of New-York, to ELLEN F. HIBBARD, daughter of the late David E. Hibbard, M. D., of Roselle, N. J. No cards.

☞ Edinburgh and Glasgow papers please copy.

GREENE—BARROW.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Tuesday, April 26, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. W. S. Child and Rev. E. L. Wells, JACOB L. GREENE to CAROLINE S., daughter of the late Thomas Barrow, of New-York.

HEGEMAN—STURDEVANT.—On Wednesday, April 27, by Rev. J. Halstead Carroll, ELBERT HEGEMAN to HANNAH C. STURDEVANT, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

LIVINGSTON—WHITNEY.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, April 28, by Rev. C. E. Swope, D. D., ROBERT CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, Jr., to MARIA, daughter of the late Henry Whitney.

PATTERSON—HAYT.—On Thursday, April 28, 1870, by Rev. R. S. Rogers, D. D., Mr. A. STUART PATTERSON to Miss MARY A. HAYT, daughter of Mr. S. A. Hayt, all of this City.

POLLOCK—HINTON.—On Wednesday, April 27, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, of Brooklyn, JAMES POLLOCK to MARY E. HINTON, both of New-York. No cards.

SHAW—MURDOCK.—On Wednesday, April 27, 1870, at the Third Universalist Church, by Rev. Edwin C. Sweetser, OSCAR F. SHAW to ADDIE F. MURDOCK, daughter of the late John G. Murdock, both of this City.

STARBUCK—ROPES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, ARTHUR STARBUCK to GRACE F., daughter of Ripley Ropes, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

COBB.—On Wednesday, April 27, ANN, wife of Capt. Samuel Cobb, in her 68th year.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 132 Franklin-av., north of Myrtle, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CROWELL.—On Thursday, April 28, URSULA, widow of Joseph Crowell, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday afternoon, May 1, at 2 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, April 28, at Irvington, N. Y., JAMES CUNNINGHAM, in his 80th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on train leaving 30th-st. station, at 1 P. M.

DURYEE.—On Tuesday, April 26, SACKETT L. DURYEE, of this City, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 249 West 21st-st., on Friday, April 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GAUTIER.—On Wednesday, April 27, FRANCIS HENRY, only son of Francis P. and Ellen Gautier, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Newkirk-place, Bergen City, N. J., without further notice.

HARRIOT.—On Thursday, April 28, Miss MARGARET W. HARRIOT, daughter of the late Samuel Harriot, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of John G. Davis, (her brother-in-law,) No. 10 West 25th-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

HONE.—On Thursday, April 7, at Florence, Italy, ALEXANDER S. HONE, son of John and Jane Hone, in the 17th year of his age.

LENOX.—On Wednesday, April 27, JANET, daughter of the late Robert Lenox, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, the 2d of May, at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 12th-st., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LOCKWOOD.—On Tuesday, April 26, [illegible] LOCKWOOD, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 2 West 22d-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock.

NEERGAARD.—On Thursday, April 28, WILLIAM, eldest son of William and Margaret A. Neergaard, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 24 East 28th-st.

PARMLY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 27, WALTER, youngest son of Rev. Wheelock H. and Katharine D. Parmly, in the 18th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 145 Wayne-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

RUSSEL.—On Tuesday, April 26, suddenly, Hon. ABRAHAM D. RUSSEL, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

TEN EYCK.—On Thursday, April 28, in Brooklyn, E. D., RICHARD TEN EYCK, in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WHITLOCK.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, April 28, at the residence of her son, near New-Brunswick, N. J., MARY WHITLOCK, relict of Sidney B. Whitlock, formerly of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW-YORK STANDARD,
A NEW DAILY MORNING NEWSPAPER.
MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG
would respectfully announce that on
SATURDAY, April 30,
he will begin the publication of a Daily Morning Newspaper, to be called
THE NEW-YORK STANDARD.
It will be a large folio sheet, handsomely printed, containing twenty-eight columns of reading matter, and will be sold for
TWO CENTS A COPY.
Arrangements have been made to obtain Telegraphic News from all parts of the World, and no pains will be spared to make THE STANDARD an acceptable and trustworthy Newspaper.
Advertisements and subscriptions received at the office, No. 34 Park-row.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, &c.
The subscriber will remove to
NO. 513 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
ABOUT MAY 1,
And is now selling
FINE GOLD WATCHES, FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, EARRINGS and PINS, BRACELETS, LOCKETS, NECKLACES, SEAL RINGS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, STUDS, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DIAMOND RINGS as low as $30, $40 and $50 each.
SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SILVER-PLATED WARE at half the usual prices.
FRENCH JEWELRY, ENGLISH JET JEWELRY, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
SHOW-CASES and SAFE FOR SALE LOW.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NYS
LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YORK" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills, at $24 per dozen. "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.
NOTICE.—Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YORK" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt and written signature on the box.
LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent,
Inventor of the Celebrated "N. Y. S." and the "New York" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT, NO. 390 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
BOSTON, MASS.
During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day. PROP'S ST. JAMES HOTEL.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 25,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. [illegible] instructions and advice given.

AT A MEETING OF MASTER MASONS held April 27, at the new Exchange Rooms, No. 7 Park-place, it was

Resolved, That we, the master masons, will sustain the master stone-cutters and flaggers in the course they have taken with their employes, and that we will not receive estimates, nor make contracts with such firms who submit to the dictations of the workmen, being detrimental to the building interests generally at the present time. MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary. ALEX. M. ROSS, Asst. Chairman.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales at the Exchange yesterday were large and important, and the property offered intrinsically valuable. The bidding was not particularly spirited, although some of the lots disposed of brought good prices. The following is a brief review of the transactions:

Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. were the principal dealers of the day, and the largest sale made was that of a plot of ground, with buildings thereon, located in Greene-street, between Amity and Bleecker, which brought $100,000, James Collins being the purchaser. The plot contains six lots, numbered from Nos. 208 to 218, inclusive, on Greene-street, which together have a front of 130 feet by 100 feet in depth, and a rear of 127 feet. The buildings consist of four two-story brick stores and dwellings, a two-story carpenter-shop, a three-story brick factory, and three four-story brick double houses. A four-story brick store and lot on South-street, known as No. [illegible], near Pine-street, was sold to H. H. Crocker for $[illegible]. [illegible] and to feet respectively, with the water right in front of the premises. A two-and-a-half-story frame house, together with a frame stable [illegible], on the north side of West [illegible]-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, lot [illegible], sold for $10,300. A two-story brick store and dwelling on the south side of Thirty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, sold for $7,[illegible]. The property situated on One Hundred and Ninth-street, between First and Second avenues, was offered, but not sold. Messrs. Muller & Wilkins also sold the valuable property in Brooklyn known as Wetmore's Iron Yards for $[illegible]. It was struck off to A. B. De Witt. The premises are located on the corner of Adams and Plymouth streets, and cover half the block, being 115 feet on Plymouth-street, and extending on Adams 240 feet to bulkhead line, with a pier built 340 feet long by 30 wide. The sale was considered an important one.

Roberts & McGuire disposed of the following property: A three-story brick house and lot, No. 59 Chambers-street, corner of Oak-street, sold for $8,000, being $1,000 less than the premises sold for a year ago. The lot is an irregular one, having a front on Chambers-street of 33 feet [illegible] inches; on Oak-street, 21 feet, three inches—the other two sides being [illegible] and [illegible] respectively. Two lots on Mott-street, Nos. 21 and 19, each with two buildings upon them, brought $13,900 and $6,450, in order—being an advance of $300 on the price realized last Fall. Lot No. 21 is [illegible], and lot No 19 measures as follows: 25 feet front and rear by 36.7 and 67.1 feet in depth. A two-story brick house and lot No. 160 Elm-street, between Broome and Spring streets, lot [illegible], sold for $[illegible]; and a two-story brick house and lot No. 6 Marion-street, adjoining the Elm-street lot in the rear, sold for $5,250. The last lot is 17.6 feet front by 47 and 52 feet in depth. A three-story brown-stone front house and lot, [illegible], on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, was also sold, bringing $14,100. This property was deemed cheap at the price struck off. It was sold by order of the Court at referee's sale.

Allen & Brown sold the three-story brick store and lot running through from Chambers to Reade-street, known as No. 177 on the former street, and No. 121 on the latter. The sale was made by the executors of the estate of George Greenly, deceased, and the premises were knocked down to P. H. Faust for $26,500. The lot has a frontage on Chambers-street of 24 feet, and on Reade-street of 22 feet 6 inches, with a depth of 64.4 and 73.2 respectively.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold a three-story brick house and lease of lot, having nineteen years to run, (ground rent $184 per annum,) No. 445, on the north side of Twenty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, for $12,500. The lot is 22x117 and the house 23x50, with an extension of fifteen feet. The house and lot on the corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street was offered, but was withdrawn for the want of bidders. D. M. Seaman, at referee's sale, disposed of the property on the corner of Grove and Bedford streets, consisting of a three-story brick house, a brick shop and a lot, [illegible], for $8,905.

James M. Miller sold a three-story brick dwelling house on the east side of Hamilton-street, Brooklyn, between Gates and Fulton avenues, for $6,500. The lot is 20x75, the house 20x36, and for the price struck off, was low.

Johnson & Miller sold a country residence in Fishkill, lately owned by Dr. M. J. Whiton, deceased. The house is a two-story frame building, 41 feet front on Marion-street, by 31 feet deep, with an extension 18x32. A barn [illegible], ice-house, and other out-buildings, are also on the premises which were represented as in good order and desirable. The property brought $9,550.

O. G. Berney, No. 57 Cedar-street, has recently made the following sales of real estate:

House and lot, No. 237 East 50th-st.	$12,000
House and lot, No. 24 Beekman-place	18,000
House and lot, n. e. corner 2d-av. and 50th-st.	15,500
House and lot, No. 40 West 25th-st.	33,000
4 houses on Hooper-st., Brooklyn	30,000
House and lot, corner Green and Carlton-av., Brooklyn	13,600
House and lot on Union-av., near Adams-st.	3,000

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Six lots, with buildings thereon, Nos. 208, 210, [illegible] Greene-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts., 130x100x127	$100,000
3-story brick [illegible] and lot, w. s., No. 67 South-st., between Wall and Pine sts., [illegible]	32,000
2½-story frame house, a stable and lot, n. s., No. 337 West 40th-st., [illegible] ft. w. of 7th-av., lot [illegible]	10,300
2-story brick store, &c., s. s., No. 410 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., lot 25x98.9	7,500

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story brick house and lot, corner Chambers and Oak sts., No. 59 Chambers-st. [illegible]	$8,000
Two 2-story houses and lot, No. 21 Mott-st., corner Park, lot [illegible]	13,900
Two 2-story houses and lot, No. 19 Mott-st., adjoining above, lot 25 ft. front and rear by 36.7 and 67.1	6,450
2-story brick house and lot, No. 160 Elm-st., [illegible] ft. from Broome-st., lot 16.11x[illegible]	6,[illegible]
2-story brick house and lot, No. 6 Marion-st., 131.3 ft. from Broome-st., lot 17.6 front and rear [illegible]	5,250
3-story brown-stone front house and lot, s. s. 78th-st., [illegible] ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 16.2x102.2, house 16.2x42	14,100

By Allen & Brown.

3-story brick store and lot, No. 177 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., No. 121 on latter, lot 24x73.2x22.6x64.4	$26,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story brick house and lease of lot, 19 years, n. s., No. 445 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., lot 22x117, house 23x50, extension 15 ft.	$12,500

By D. M. Seaman.

3-story brick house, shop and lot, No. 15 Grove-st., corner of Bedford-st., lot [illegible]	$8,905

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

½ block corner Adams and Plymouth sts., 115.5 x240, with pier, water lots, &c.	$60,000

By James M. Miller.

3-story brick house and lot, e. s. Hamilton-st., [illegible] ft. s. of Gates-av., lot 20x75, house 20x36	$6,500

FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

By Johnson & Miller.

2-story house, other buildings and grounds, late residence of M. J. Whiton, deceased, on Main-st., Fishkill, house 41x27, extension 18x32	$9,550

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., No. 209, [illegible]	$[illegible]
Chambers-st., No. 185, 25x75	40,000
Church and Cortlandt sts., n. w. corner, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	100
Canal-st., No. 309, [illegible]	10,700
Jacob-st., No. 7, no dimensions	2,500
Macdougal-st., No. 46, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

West-st., No. 217, 5 yrs., 1 yr. $[illegible], [illegible] per yr.	$[illegible]
13th-st., No. 413 West, 3½ years, per year	650
9th-av., No. 261, 10 years, per year	2,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st. and De Kalb-av., n. e. cor., [illegible]	$15,[illegible]
Amelia-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., [illegible]	3,000
Baltic-st., [illegible]	1,800
Carroll-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Clinton-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton and Warren sts., easterly cor., [illegible]	14,000
Clinton and Nelson sts., [illegible]	[illegible]
Dean-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Green-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Ivy-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Kosciusko-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Oxford-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Fourth-av., [illegible], foreclosure	[illegible]
Quincy-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Suydam-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Stockton-st., [illegible], foreclosure	4,000
Warren-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Woodbine-st., [illegible]	15,000
4-st., [illegible]	500
Broadway, [illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton-av., s. s., 267 ft. e. of Myrtle-av., 25x209	12,000
Clinton-av., [illegible]	6,000
Grand-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Hale and Division avs., [illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Myrtle-av. and Hamilton and Johnson-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Myrtle-av., [illegible]	12,000
Ralph-av., [illegible]	3,000
Tompkins-av., [illegible]	7,000
Hudson-av., [illegible]	2,500
Plots on Barren Island, adjoining Indian Creek, about 120 acres, J. Holland to Mayor, &c., New-York	31,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Grove-st. and Myrtle-av., s. w. corner, [illegible]	$[illegible]
New-Castle corner to Mount Kisco road, w. s., adjoining M. J. Clark's, 2¼ acres	7,000

Eastchester.

[illegible], lot No. 322, Mount Vernon, [illegible]	425
[illegible], lot No. 671, Central Mount Vernon, [illegible]	125

Greenburg.

[illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Morrisania.

[illegible]	[illegible]

Mount Pleasant.

Sleepy Hollow road, e. s., adjoining G. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Road to H. W. Callender's, [illegible]	40,000

Ossining.

[illegible]	[illegible]

White Plains.

Grove-st., [illegible], [illegible] of Railroad-av. and Grove-st., s. w. corner, [illegible]	$[illegible]

Yorktown.

Crum Pond road, w. s., J. J. Rooke's property, [illegible] acres	3000

Yonkers.

Warren and Westchester avs., s. w. corner, [illegible]	10,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Bement-av., adjoining Edward Bement's land, 3 acres	$2,000

Northfield.

Port Richmond, near Dutch Reformed Church, [illegible]	[illegible]

Port Richmond.

Lydia-st., adjoining land of Benj. Scott, [illegible]	[illegible]

Southfield.

Village of Richmond, adjoining Presbyterian Church, [illegible]	[illegible]

Westfield.

Adjoining land of Richard Du Bois, 2¼ acres	[illegible]
Adjoining land of Richard Du Bois, 2¼ acres	100

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bruce-st., w. s., 275 ft. from Bank-st., 25x100	$[illegible]
Belmont-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Elm-st., [illegible] of Mulberry-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Grantley-st., [illegible] of Avon-av., [illegible]	[illegible]

South Orange.

S. Stern to J. Flavell, 76.60 acre	$4,000

Bloomfield.

Baldwin to Weaver, 12 [illegible] acres	$[illegible]

Jersey City.

South Street, n. s., near Brunswick-st., M. Neild's, 12.2x80	$2,500
Lot No. 7, block No. 14, Cole's estate	3,500

Hudson City.

Grand-av., e. s., lot No. 19, block D, Bergen Heights map	$1,000
Lot No. 15, block No. 3, Meeps & Weber's map	500
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 40 to 45, inclusive, block No. 3; Lots Nos. 24, 25, 25 and 26, block No. 4; Lots Nos. 12, 14 and 15, block No. 6; Lots Nos. 17, 18 and 19, block No. [illegible]; Lots Nos. 9 to 27, inclusive, block No. 8 — Tunnelle estate	11,[illegible]

Bergen.

Walnut-st., s. w. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Halliday-st., 25x100	$375
West-side-av., w. s., lots Nos. 5, 6 and 7, block No. 25	1,450

North Bergen.

Charles and Moller sts., corner of, 20x100	$600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 152 GRAND-ST. Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house—French roof, high stoop; basement and first story trimmed with hard wood and frescoed; plumbed throughout with tin-lined lead pipe; will be sold furnished or unfurnished, or leased [illegible]. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house [illegible] one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of J. P. HAYS, No. 12 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, [illegible] Address HOUSE, Box No. 4,769 Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West [illegible]-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN, on Greene-av., near Nostrand-st., within thirty minutes walk of the principal ferries, four new first-class brown-stone houses, with every improvement. For particulars inquire of GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., New-York, or of PATRICK WILLIAMS, No. 122 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCE FOR SALE. At a moderate figure, charmingly located at Darien, Conn., 1½ hours from the City, a short distance from the station and Long Island Sound; fine views; healthy; good boating and fishing; shade, garden, fruit, &c.; house and out-buildings in perfect order; every convenience, and improvement; churches and schools. Particulars, photograph and permit with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

J. L. DUMONT, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, LAKE-AV., DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J., (THE MOST elevated and healthful suburb of New-York, abounding with beautiful mountain views and fine drives,) a first-class dwelling-house, [illegible] New-York; price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR RYE DEPOT, NEW-Haven Railroad, a farm of [illegible] acres; large house, [illegible] barn, carriage and horse house, workshop, wood-shed, [illegible]; fine shade-trees in lawn; fine orchard in full bearing; pears, cherries, grapevines and all the small fruit fully matured; large garden; located near the Boulevard from Portchester to Tarrytown. A photographic view of the place can be seen by applying at No. 40 Spruce-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST desirable farms in Dutchess County, two and a half miles from New-Hamburg Depot, Hudson River Railroad; about 160 acres; buildings and fences in good order; vineyard of 2,000 Delaware grape vines; [illegible] Apply to the owner, E. [illegible] BRADLEY, No. [illegible] Johnst., New-York.

ISLAND FOR SALE—AN ISLAND OF about 70 acres, near the main land, well wooded with evergreens and forest trees, situated in Long Island Sound, about 60 miles from New-York; price $40,000, on easy terms; deep water in adjacent bay and harbor. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ON THE SOUTHERLY slope of mountain, an elegant building site of ten acres, commanding magnificent views; fine springs and permanent stream; covered with fine old forest trees; 1½ miles from depot; neighborhood A 1. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., [illegible] A. M. [illegible], corner Main and Cone sts., [illegible] P. M.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., A NUMber of elegant country residences; also a number of fine locations for manufacturing, and a large number of fine building sites. Inquire of, or address, M. N. WILSON, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, OR TO LET.—A house and lot, a few minutes' walk from the depot; will be sold much below its value; only one-quarter will be required in cash; ready to be occupied. Apply to the owner, J. ODELL, 19 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS NEAR Highbridge, on Anderson-av.; a prominent corner beautifully located on high ground will be sold cheap if taken immediately. ROBERTS & McGUIRE, No. 57 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 OR 2,000 ACRES OF LAND, at Islip, L. I., admirably adapted and located for suburban divisions; price $75 per acre. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FLUSHING.—A HOME IN THE COUNtry for sale; beautifully located; modern improvements; terms very easy: don't buy without comparing it. Address J. B. BEST, No. 116 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL READY, ALL READY, ALL READY, ALL READY, ALL READY.

TO MOVE RIGHT INTO. TO MOVE RIGHT INTO. TO MOVE RIGHT INTO. TO MOVE RIGHT INTO.

AT CHEAP RENT. AT CHEAP RENT. AT CHEAP RENT. AT CHEAP RENT.

Two very fine houses, less than an hour from the City, [illegible] times a day each way, with all City conveniences—gas, water, &c., &c.—near churches and good schools, delightfully situated, in the very best neighborhood—in process of building for nearly a year and thoroughly DRY. They will be sold on terms of payment that will enable the purchasers to own the houses by paying rent, with a very small payment down. Prices, [illegible] $[illegible]; one, $[illegible]; one, $7,[illegible]; which is less than present gold cost. Go and see them; they will bear thorough inspection and pay for it. Particulars at the *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 245 Broadway.

CLOSE BUYERS, INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, BY THE ACRE OR PLOT, FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT. In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE—THIS HIGHly desirable brown-stone house, 27.6 feet front, has been put in complete order and will be rented cheap. From its location, &c., it is uncommonly well adapted for business purposes, or may be used to advantage as a restaurant or club-house. Apply to Mr. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A CHOICE and elegant country residence on the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburg; a fine, large, furnished house, stables, ice, &c.; superb views, extensive beach and pleasure-grounds; railroad and boats within two miles. Apply to WM. H. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, or to F. A. VERPLANCK, on premises.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, PARtially furnished, and six acres, with beautiful shade trees, to let, for boarding-house or hotel; Vanderbilt landing, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from ferry; location high, with fine view of bay; forty rooms; rent low. Inquire of GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 2 Nassau-st.

TO RENT CHEAP—AT LITTLE NECK, L. I., on North Shore Railroad, on elevated grounds, commanding fine views of the Sound, a very commodious house, adjoining the Douglass country-seat; rent $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT AT THROG'S NECK, DIRECTLY ON THE CLIFF.—To let, a fully furnished house and six to ten acres of lawn and garden, with stable and other out-buildings, gravelly beach, &c., altogether a most desirable place. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking Lower Bay, a good-sized, comfortable cottage, furnished; it has a garden plot and stable attached. Apply to WM. H. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AT GREENwich, Conn., to let for the season; pleasantly situated, just beside Mianus River; old-fashioned home, plain furniture; moderate rent. Apply to E. FERRIS, No. 165 Washington-st.

TO LET—NO. 139 WEST 42D-ST., FOURstory brown-stone, extra plumbed, with black-walnut parlor; all the improvements. Apply on the premises, or to J. W. STEVENS, No. 30 Pine-st., New-York, at 2 P. M.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a house with eight rooms, seven minutes' walk from the depot; well and cistern in the yard; rent $25 per month. For further particulars address H. C., Box No. 128 Times Office.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—Houses Nos. 2 and 4 Belmont-place, Belmont-av.; three stories with basement; in good order; fifteen minutes from ferry by horse-cars; rent $400. Apply at No. 308 West-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—THREE COTTAGE HOUSES ON [illegible], between Boulevard and Broadway; just finished; rent from $400 to $[illegible]; location healthy, and very convenient to Hudson River and 8th-av. cars, or steam-boat. Apply on premises to M. BELL.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR THE year, a furnished house, with stables, &c., on high ground, at Bloomfield, N. J., within five minutes' walk of a railroad station. Address BOWEN & RICHARDS, Commerce-st., Low, No. 52 Wall-st.

A THREE-STORY HIGH BASEMENT house to let, No. 12 Putnam-av., Brooklyn; all improvements; Philadelphia brick. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

RENT CHEAP—HIGHLANDS, N. J.—A [illegible] furnished cottage and barn, with [illegible] and flowers. Apply to Mr. CLAPP, in the store No. 39 Beekman-st.

TO LET—ON REASONABLE TERMS, SEVeral desirable private dwellings, situate on East 18th-st., Stuyvesant-square and May. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 106 East 19th-st.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 45 West 35th-st., to let partially furnished. Possession immediately.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

FOR RENT, FINE OFFICES In the superior marble building Nos. 111 and 113 Broadway.

The entire floor now occupied by the New-York Life Insurance Company, 47x80, with fine vaults.

The splendid suite of rooms on third floor now occupied by Counselors Jessup and Kennedy.

The very light suite of rooms on fourth floor (back) occupied by Wright, architect, and the front offices on same floor.

ALSO, The entire upper lofts, very high and superior lights and suitable for an engraver or lithographer. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, TWO SPLENDID LOFTS in the large brown-stone BUILDING NO. 90 BEEKMAN-ST. Lofts 25x100; first loft fitted for offices. Rent very low if applied for immediately in the store.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x90 feet, with an L on Harrison-st., 25x25 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 212 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORY, STORE AND basement No. 60 Bleecker-st., 25x110, area vault under sidewalk, elevator, &c., and next door to F. Nelson & Sons' Publishing House; immediate possession given. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 25 Pine-st.

BEEKMAN-ST.—TO RENT, THE ELEGANT and substantial store No. 36 Beekman-st., 90 feet deep; center and side light. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—NO. 11 PARK-ROW, ENTRANCE No. 5 Ann-st., room 20x40, for a light business; rent $600. Apply to WESTON, No. 47 John-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—TWO FINE OFFICES FRONTING on the City Hall Park, at No. 41 Park-row, in the New-York Times building. Apply to HUDSON & MENET, Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row.

TO RENT—THE FIRST STORY AND THE lofts of the large building No. 68 Maiden-lane; together or separate. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FINE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, to let; 25 by 75. Terms very low. No. 19 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 25 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER. TUESDAY, May 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the main dwelling-house on the homestead farm of the late Peter Pirnie, deceased, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, WILL BE SOLD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE, the very valuable mansion-house, with elaborate out-building and greenhouse, with sixty-six acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and the Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Mount Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad. The lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade-trees, greenhouse, all kinds of fruit, farm-tenants' house, meadows, orchards, woodland, locust grove; house is 50 feet front by 40 feet deep, filled in with brick. The property will be sold in plots, from five to eleven acres each.

Also, three acres of land on the Bedford road, in the town of Harrison; also, a fine collection of plants in greenhouse on the premises.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the referee, No. 115 Nassau-st., and of the auctioneer, 25 Pine-st.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, north-west corner of Houston and Mercer sts.—Three-story attic basement and under-cellar high-stoop brick, 25x50, with extension lot, 25x100. Particulars of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement offices A and B.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.

BY A. H. MULLER, [illegible] & BRO., Auctioneers, &c. TUESDAY, MAY 3, AT 2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES. Partition sale of the estate of John Griggs, deceased, AT

DUNELLEN, NEW-JERSEY.

This property comprises a dwelling containing seven rooms, with seven acres; a dwelling containing seven rooms, with two acres; a store property well located, and ten villa plots, varying from one to two acres. This property is situated in the center of the village—on the main street—and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and stores.

Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place May 4.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 238 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 800 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of those counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 400 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time, which adds greatly to their value. They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, free of tax.

Total issue, $5,000,000—$2,000,000 of which are placed in trust with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to redeem and cancel $2,000,000 bonds issued to the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, now merged into this road, making the loan only $3,000,000, OVER HALF OF WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD IN EUROPE AND THIS MARKET. The balance we offer at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. At this low price the Bonds, being so amply secured, will be quickly marketed.

We have been thoroughly posted in regard to the road from the start, have closely inspected it from time to time during construction, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country, the responsibility and integrity of the officers and directors of the Company, and the present earnings of the road, it is with pleasure that WE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET, sure of a high standard among the best railroad securities in the country.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds delivered to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE. CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B. City, Town, County and State securities, Railroads, Contractors, Banks, Insurance Companies and all other incorporated institutions that are desirous of selling new issues of bonds and stocks can have the same negotiated upon favorable terms. Having been a specialty with this house for many years, and possessing facilities for the disposal of securities unsurpassed in the United States.

O. H. Wood, 25 Nassau-st.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

$[illegible],000 Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Bonds, indorsed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due 1885 at 95 and interest.

$50,000 MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD, indorsed by GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, 7 per cent., at 90 and interest.

$25,000 NEW-YORK STATE TOWN BOND, 7 per cent., suitable for Savings Banks, at 96¾ and interest.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on Monday, May 9, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: [illegible], of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

U. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

MARYLAND COAL COM'Y.

CENTRAL COAL COMPANY AND MARYLAND COAL COMPANY CONSOLIDATED.

OFFICE No. 12 Trinity Building, New-York.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAMES HOY, New-York.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY, New-York.
FRANCIS SKIDDY, New-York.
HENRY R. KUNHARDT, New-York.
SAMUEL F. BARGER, New-York.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, New-York.
HARRY CONRAD, New-York.
RICHARD SULLIVAN, Boston, Mass.
CHESTER W. CHAPIN, Springfield, Mass.
JAMES H. HOYT, Stamford, Conn.
DAVID T. HOTCHKISS, New-Haven, Conn.

Orders for "GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL" from the Central and Maryland Mines, received at the offices of the Company:

NO. 111 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 77 STATE-ST., Boston.
NO. 24 SECOND-ST., Baltimore.

HARRY CONRAD, President.
HARRY E. HOY, Secretary and Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887. Interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 72 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will add greatly to its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 19 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, NO. 32 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS, Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission. W. R. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BALLIN & SANDER, BANKERS, No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHICAGO PARK 7 PER CT. BONDS. $100,000,000 SECURITY. Coupons payable in New-York. For sale at 94. CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, No. 184 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock bondholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, on the 6th day of June at 3½ o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of May, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 7th day of June next at 10 A. M.

W. G. BROUGHTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 2 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in [illegible], for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 533 miles in extent.

J. B. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO., ALBANY, April 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next.

The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Redemption of bonds by the sinking fund.—On the 1st day of May, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, nineteen bonds of the issue of April 1, 1864, presented by the lowest bidder by sealed proposals, indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund," addressed to R. G. Ralston, President, will be redeemed for said Railroad Company.

(Signed.) R. G. RALSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,501, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

A NEW-YORK STATE GOLD SECURITY.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. FOR SALE AT 85 FLAT.

Principal and interest payable at the counter of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY, Viz: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.

QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW FEATURE, and will prove a most convenient form of interest.

JOHN R. MURRAY, 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 95, FLAT.

the accrued interest from Nov. 1 going to the buyer.

The greater part of the road is already completed and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

United States Five-twenties, at current prices only, return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one-quarter per cent. in gold; and we regard the security equally good.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. [illegible] Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York. Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 5, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING fund convertible bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been designated by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: [illegible], of $1,000 each.

According to the terms of the sinking fund, interest thereon will cease May 1, and all the bonds will be paid on presentation, with interest, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 5.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR forty Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

N. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE MOUNT SAVAGE IRON COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty thousand one hundred and thirty dollars, with interest from the 7th day of January, 1870, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.— Dated March 8, 1870.

ALEXANDER & THROOP, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of March, 1870.

ALEXANDER & THROOP, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. BRADFORD and JOHN J. COWLES, plaintiffs, against CHARLES CLAGET, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Nassau-street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgement against you for the sum of nine hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest on four hundred and fifty and [illegible] dollars from January 25, 1870, and on four hundred and fifty and [illegible] dollars, from the [illegible] day of February, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1870.

IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of March, 1870.

IRA O. MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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MEDICAL.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to cure quickly and permanently. No charge. Office, 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 25 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, [illegible] Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) [illegible] in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 34 CHATham-st. [illegible] manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 34 Chatham-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETItion of JANE S. DUNBAR, wife of George C. Dunbar.—On the annexed papers and petition let the plaintiffs whose names appear in the schedule annexed to said petition, show cause, before me, at the chambers of this Court, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of April next, at 10 A. M., why George C. Dunbar, having become insane, should not be discharged from imprisonment, and sent to an asylum, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and let notice of this order be given to the said plaintiffs in said action by publication of the same for one day in the New-York Times, a paper published in the City of New-York.

JNO. R. BRADY, Justice.

CRAM & ROBINSON, Attorneys for petitioner, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

Plaintiffs named in schedule: G. B. Way, W. C. Chinn, George Clapp, A. S. Fuller, F. W. McCausland, Lee & Hill, N. Littauer, E. M. Archibald, D. A. Chapin, C. H. Russell, E. Morehouse, D. A. Salmon, E. S. Freeman.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited NOW will draw interest from May 1 at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled to it. Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 34th and West-street. INTEREST COMMENCES THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, Between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. Money deposited now draws interest from May 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. [illegible], Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8th-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1, will draw interest from May 1. Assets, $[illegible]; surplus, $[illegible].

INTEREST FROM MAY 1, WHICH is equal to eight per cent. per annum! DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 70 BROADWAY, New-York, April 28, 1870.

THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Cents per Share on each Share of the Capital Stock of the Company standing in stockholders' names at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 30th day of April, and payable on and after the 2d day of May next. By order.

THEO. E. WETMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1870.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON registered bonds, due May 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

Holders of twenty or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed April 20, and reopen May 2.

C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO., NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after May 1, at the banking-house of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer books for bonds registered, coupons detached, will be closed April 20 and reopened May 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 2, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company, of Michigan, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, to German holders, at the office of L. H. STERN & CO., Frankfort-on-the-Main; to English holders, at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 58 Old Broad-st., London, and to American holders at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 27 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, and of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid on presentation on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., less Government tax.

R. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1870.

THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st day of May next on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, and the interest due on the 1st and the 4th days of May next on the Albany City Bonds issued to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid at this office.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF STERLING Bonds and Interest Bond of this Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid to English holders at office of C. M. LAMPSON & CO., No. 64 Queen-st., London; to holders in the Northern States at office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, and to holders in the Southern States at the office of the Company, in Mobile.

A. L. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary and Treasurer Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED Interest due May 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the offices of Messrs. Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d May next at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 26th inst., until 2d May.

WM. WHITE, President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable free of Government tax on and after the 2d day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. to May 2d. By order.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, PORT HURON, Mich., April 5, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date in gold coin, free of United States tax, at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

W. P. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 23, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to stockholders on and after May 2, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to May 2, 1870. By order.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 18, 1870.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid in Gold, upon presentation, on and after May 1, 1870, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of Government tax.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY OFFICE, DENVER, COLORADO, April 15, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPON DUE MAY 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., New-York.

D. H. MOFFATT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 12 William-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage seven per cent. Bonds of the Chicago and South-western Railway Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the American Exchange National Bank.

J. H. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 30th inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st., on and after that date, less Government tax.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank (free of all taxes) has this day been declared, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of May next.

A. AMERMAN, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 25, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. has been declared by this Bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 2d day of May next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

F. P. WINSLOW, President.

St. Louis, Mo., April 21, 1870.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, April 22, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.

C. T. POLLARD, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of May.

E. BUCK, Cashier.

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS COMPANY 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The Coupons due 1st May (Sunday) on the 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, will be cashed at the Union Trust Company, New-York, on and after 2d May, 1870.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage eight per cent. bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, due May 1, 1870, will be paid at the office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES RAILROAD.—The coupons of the Hannibal and Naples first mortgage bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the office of A. B. BAYLIS & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, May 7.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, May 14.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and every alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT......SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE......SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE......SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS......SATURDAY, June 11

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

TO PARIS.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, April 30, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA......April 30 | COLUMBIA......May 21
ANGLIA......May 7 | EUROPA......May 28
AUSTRALIA......May 14 | INDIA......June 4
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain Guard......
MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth......
MINNESOTA, Capt. Whineray......
IDAHO, Captain Price......
NEVADA, Captain Green......
COLORADO, Captain Williams......

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ENGLAND, Webster, Saturday, April 30.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED!

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. ...... May 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ...... June 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, July 22.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

For Puerto Plata, Samana, Santo Domingo City.

TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MISSOURI, Capt. ...... May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ...... May 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE ......

E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. ——, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. ......, Thursday, June 2.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. ......, SATURDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. ......, SATURDAY, April 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

LEO, Capt. ......, TUESDAY, May 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 5, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 45 North River on SATURDAY, April 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP

FLAG,

On WEDNESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Valid United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VANE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANSAR, Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

E. Somerville, Auctioneer.

S. P. AVERY'S VALUABLE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.

E. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., ...

1,367 Blankets, woolen.
Uniform Coats.
Uniform Jackets.
Great Coats.
Sack Coats.
pairs Trowsers.
pairs Drawers.
Flannel Shirts.
pairs Stockings.
Forage Caps.
pairs Boots.
pairs Bootees.
Shelter Tents.
Canteens.
Knapsacks, strapped.
And other articles.

TERMS CASH, payable in United States currency.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, April 12, 1870.

There will be offered for sale, at public auction, on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, about SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—JOSEPH H. McGLONE, plaintiff, against JAMES GOODWIN and others, defendants.

L. S. CHATFIELD, Referee.

Allen B. Miner, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 29 and 30, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Leeds Art Galleries, ... SUPERB COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES, REAL BRONZES, ARTISTIC FANCY GOODS, CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, ORMOLU AND BRONZE CLOCKS, VASES, ...

Among the pictures will be found the works of the following celebrated artists, viz.:

Meyer Von Bremen,	A. Schreyer,
Charles Hoguet,	Schroeder,
Eugene Verboeckhoven,	A. E. Lemmens,
Otto Heinen,	A. Bottlac,
F. Krees,	Ed. Hildebrandt,
Jan Alexander Walker,	A. Low,
Carl Hubner,	L. Romain,
B. De Loose,	Theo. Burgers,
A. F. Flamm,	F. G. Koek-Koek.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

A. Bierstadt,	George H. Boughton,
George H. Hall,	Eastman Johnson,
J. Fauntain,	E. F. Beaulieu,
Samuel Colman,	Victor Nehlig,
T. A. Richards,	De Haas,
Wm. Hart,	J. H. Dolph,
George Inness,	J. R. Bristol,
J. G. Brown,	And others.

Of equal celebrity.

On FRIDAY EVENING, April 29, will be sold the real bronzes, statuary, &c.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 30, will be sold the superb collection of pictures.

The above are now on exhibition, free day and evening, with catalogues.

Allen B. Miner, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 23 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

A large and fine assortment of household furniture, ...

Also, at 12 o'clock.

Several very fine rose-wood and mahogany 7-octave pianos by the following makers, viz.: ...

Allen B. Miner, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 122 West 31st-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Allen B. Miner, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On SATURDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 404 West 23d-st.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Allen B. Miner, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 312 West 23d-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Allen B. Miner, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON FRIDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 8 Morton-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY OF BENJAMIN LODER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

SALE BY ORDER OF RICHARD WARREN, ASSIGNEE.

1,000 shares Springfield and Deep Run Mining Company, par 100.
500 shares Sullivan and Erie Coal Company, par 100.
1,000 shares Ancram Iron Company, par 50.
300 shares Pittsburg and Martinez Mining Company, par 100.
100 shares National Carbolic Vapor Company, par 100.
100 shares Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, par 100.
... shares Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, par 50.
1,000 bonds Ancram Iron Company.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS.—BY order of assignee in bankruptcy, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE OF INSURANCE SCRIP.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, April 29, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence ...

GREAT AUCTION SALE

AT

SHELTERING ARMS BAZAAR,

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,

BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST.

Consisting of jewelry, paintings, books, fancy articles of every description, ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c., &c.

Sale begins at 7½ P. M. this FRIDAY EVENING. Terms cash.

Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Auctioneers.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND'S LIBRARY.

Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, TUESDAY, May 3 and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the CURIOUS, RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, COINS, &c., &c., of Mr. L. Montgomery Bond, Philadelphia. This library comprises an exceedingly fine assortment of CHOICE BOOKS, ... ILLUSTRATED WORKS, JEST BOOKS and STANDARD WORKS of the finest editions. Also, a very valuable collection of AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and MANUSCRIPTS, including the celebrated speech of PRESIDENT LINCOLN at Baltimore, (the original manuscript,) of great historical interest. Among the COLLECTION OF COINS and MEDALS is the original celebrated WASHINGTON MEDAL. Also, a large collection of VALUABLE RELICS of the late war, and a splendid oil painting by the great artist ...

Catalogues ready; price 50 cents. Books on exhibition Saturday.

Joseph Hegeman & Co., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

For particulars see catalogues at sales-room.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 29, at 11 o'clock, with in their store:

At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 14 East River:
Cargo Flower O' Moray, from Messina.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) LARGE SALE OF COSTLY FURNITURE AT AUCTION, No. 77 West 23d-st., opposite Booth's Theatre.

WANTED—SCHOOL FURNITURE, SECOND hand, in good repair.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife living near ...

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can obtain a ...

A PRIVATE FAMILY, JUST MOVED in their own house, will accommodate one or two gentlemen and their wives desiring first-class board, with a choice of rooms, at moderate prices; location, 30th-st., near 5th-av.; no other boarders. Address COMFORT, Box No. 173 Times Office.

NO. 132 WEST 49TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Handsome suite of rooms and hall room, with board, together or separate, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK, CORNER OF ... handsomely-furnished suite of rooms with private table, bath, closets, &c. French man cook; also, rooms for gentlemen, with or without board.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, will let a few elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Call at No. ... West 9th-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—THREE minutes' walk from ferries, in first-class house, a handsomely-furnished front room on second floor, with or without board, for single gentlemen. Address A. B. C., Jersey City Post-office.

A VERY HANDSOME APARTMENT of four or more rooms to let to a small American family of adults, in a private four-story house; but one family; immediate possession.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.—A SECOND floor to rent with board to one or two families; house handsomely furnished; unquestionable references offered.

NO. 37 WEST 36TH-ST.—FINE ROOMS, with first-class board, for single gentlemen or families; highest references given and required; liberal arrangements for the Summer.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 117, HALF block east of Union-square, to let, without board, nicely-furnished rooms; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

NO. 40 EAST 36TH-ST.—TWO HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board; two doors from Union League Club House.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—THE ENTIRE floor, with bath, &c., to let, with or without private table; also a suite of rooms and a single room; references required.

GRAMERCY PARK.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor, with private table, if desired; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable. Apply at No. 145 East 21st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 43 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders in a first-class brown-stone house No. 25 Lamartine-place, (No. 327 West 29th-st.;) references exchanged.

NO. 269 LEXINGTON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—A strictly private family will let second floor of very neat house, furnished, with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY and 24th-st.; rooms en suite and singly; handsomely-furnished house, and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and adjoining St. James Hotel.

NO. 215 EAST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE handsomely-furnished second floor room to let, with board; modern conveniences, &c., near Stuyvesant-square; references required.

NO. 123 EAST 17TH-ST., SOUTH-west corner of Irving-place; a suite of rooms on second floor to let, with private table only; unexceptionable references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor through; all improvements; No. 106 East 25th-st., one door from 4th-av.; home comforts; undoubted reference exchanged.

NO. 7 EAST 10TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms on second floor to let, en suite or separate, with superior board; private table if desired; also rooms on third and fourth floors; references.

NO. 30 EAST 24TH-ST.—A RARE OPportunity to secure a handsomely-furnished second floor, with or without board, in a first-class private family.

GREAT FAMILY RESORT AT LIBERAL RATES.—Park-avenue Hotel, (European plan,) Park-av. and 40th-st.; 300 richly furnished rooms, en suite or singly.

WILL BE LET CHEAP—THE BASEment and parlor floors, together with three front rooms on third floor, of No. 233 East 16th-st. Apply at the office No. 196 3d-av.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS for single gentlemen: house and location strictly first-class; references required. No. 13 West 24th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can have rooms, en suite or single, in a private family at No. 2 West 15th-st., first house from 5th-av.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—Apply at No. 100 Leroy-st. Reference given and required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND very pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 39 2d-av.

NO. 13 WEST 28TH-ST., OPPOSITE St. James Hotel.—Furnished rooms to let without board. Best references required and given.

A LARGE AND SMALL ROOM COMmunicating, on second floor, to let without board, to gentlemen. Call at No. 40 East 28th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL TAKE A few boarders in first-class brown-stone house, No. 29 West 9th-st., Lamartine-place.

NO. 165 MADISON-AV.—TWO SUITES OF rooms to rent, with private table; references given and required.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 2 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rooms to let, with or without private table. References.

NO. 20 UNION-SQUARE.—FURNISHED room to let by the year or for the Summer.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 3 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR five months, within a mile or two of Bloomfield or Montclair, with daily conveyance to station; a family of six, including children. Address, with full particulars, H. H., Box No. 3,100 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A FAMILY OF NINE.—Must be free from fever and ague; one hour from City Hall; plain living; price must be moderate; pay prompt. Address E. H. JANES, No. 6 Bond-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

In compliance with the wishes of many families, the hotel will open this season on the 15th of May. Terms reasonable, and in harmony with the downward tendency of values. Address

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Families wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises.

PAULL & KING, Managers.

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.

No. 3 Broadway, and No. ... Broadway, New-York. Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

NOTE.—These are our only offices. This old and well-known establishment, now in the second half-century of its existence, are prepared, as usual, to execute all orders for dyeing and cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, in the best and most improved manner.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND ELEGANT real lace Hats and Bonnets; Children's Hats; School Hats; splendid assortment. BINNS' new rooms, No. 667 Broadway, upstairs.

L. BINNS, Manager.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND HAND OF VArious makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Pianos to rent.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

REMOVAL.—PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—HAVEN & BACON, No. 645 Broadway, New-York.—On or about May 14 we will remove our piano ware-rooms to our manufactory, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., near Grand-st., where we will devote our attention more especially to our wholesale trade. Prior to our removal, we offer our stock of elegant pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers desiring a first-class piano at the closest price will do well to examine our assortment before buying.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold, or rented; pay only as suits convenience. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, APRIL 29, at 8—FAUST.

GRAND POPULAR OPERA NIGHT.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, will be performed Gounod's grand opera, in four acts, FAUST,

with the following great cast:

MISS PAULINE CANISSA as......Marguerite
HERR HABELMANN as......Faust
HERR FORMES as......Valentine
MLLE. DZIUBA as......Siebel

and the renowned Basso

JOSEF HERMANNS in his great role of Mephisto.

Musical Director......Signor ROSONI.

TO-MORROW (Saturday,) April 30, at 1½ P. M.

GRAND FAREWELL PATTI MATINEE.

THE MAGIC FLUTE.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI in her great role, QUEEN OF NIGHT.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST PATTI MAGIC FLUTE MATINEE.

MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, April 30, at 1½.

Max Strakosch respectfully announces the last (positively) appearance of

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI

in her great role of QUEEN OF NIGHT,

in Mozart's grand opera, the MAGIC FLUTE, in 4 acts,

AT THE FAREWELL PATTI MATINEE,

SATURDAY, April 30, at 1½ P. M.

CANISSA, DZIUBA, HABELMANN, FORMES, and JOSEF HERMANNS in his great role of SARASTRO.

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Director......THEODORE THOMAS.

MATINEE PRICES.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; box seats, $1 extra. Doors open at 12½ P. M. Seats now at the Academy and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATER.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF Mr. CHARLES FECHTER in his marvelled role of CLAUDE MELNOTTE, with the great support of Miss LECLERCQ and the Star Company.

THIS and EVERY EVENING, (except Saturday,) THE LADY OF LYONS.

GRAND FECHTER MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

Seats at the theater, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Rehearsal FRIDAY, April 29, at 2½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.

HERR CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Popular Matinee SATURDAY, April 30.

Miss Geraldine Ridgeway, of the Camilla Urso Troupe; Miss Adelaide Manyacini, pianist; Mr. William Macdonald, tenor; Mr. S. B. Whiteley, organist.

Admission 25 cents.

Owing to the great popularity of these concerts doors will be open at 2 o'clock. Concert at 3.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS (Friday) EVENING, APRIL 29, will be presented, for the second time this season, Buckstone's comedy,

MARRIED LIFE.

Characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. ...

TO-MORROW (Saturday) Night, APRIL 30, for the second time in six years, Sheridan Knowles' comedy,

THE LOVE CHASE.

SATURDAY MATINEE, APRIL 30, AT 1½ P. M., HOME, and TRYING IT ON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Lester Wallack appears at the SATURDAY Matinee.

MONDAY, May 2, fifteenth time—MASKS AND FACES.

TUESDAY, May 3, ... time—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, ... time—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

THURSDAY, May 5, ... time—MARRIED LIFE.

FRIDAY, May 6, ... time—THE LOVE CHASE.

SATURDAY, May 7, fourth time—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

In preparation and will shortly be produced, with new and appropriate scenery, new music, new uniforms and decorations, the fine military drama, by Capt. Leicester Vernon, entitled

THE LANCERS.

EXTRA.

WALLACK'S.

Mr. Lester Wallack appears at the SATURDAY MATINEE, April 30.

HOME

AND

TRYING IT ON.

Box book now open.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 1,

Mr. Augustin Daly's magnificent comedy of society, entitled FROU FROU. Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Newton, Amy Ames, Mr. George Clarke, W. Davidge, James Lewis, Geo. Parkes, G. W. De Vere and others.

THIRD MONTH of FROU FROU!

"The sensation of 1870."—Herald.

"Frou Frou, as it now stands, is one of the most dramatic comedies and one of the most characteristic dramas that has been produced for many a year."—Times.

"The whole error of frivolous marriage laid bare in this play."—Tribune.

MONDAY NEXT, MAY 2, Mr. CLARKE'S BENEFIT.

Eighty-second time of FROU FROU.

FERNANDE, Victorien Sardou's latest Paris comedy, will be immediately prepared for this theater.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

AT THE

BAZAAR,

IN AID OF

THE SHELTERING ARMS,

AN ASYLUM FOR

CRIPPLED, INCURABLE AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN,

IS OPEN

in the spacious and beautifully decorated rooms of the THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.

THE NAVY-YARD, FORT HAMILTON, AND GOVERNOR'S ISLAND BANDS have kindly offered to furnish music on alternate afternoons.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 29TH INST., LANDER'S BAND

will give the following programme in the magnificent Picture Gallery of the Bazaar, (which 15,000 visitors represent to be the finest collection ever exhibited in this City,) thus affording a rare treat for eye and ear.

PART FIRST.

March—"Le Prophete"......MEYERBEER
Valse—"Les Roses"......METRA
Selection—"Perichole"......OFFENBACH
Galop—"Carriere"......STRAUSS
Potpourri—"Chilperic"......HERVE

PART SECOND.

Overture—"Poet and Peasant"......SUPPE
Valse—"Weiner Sitten"......STRAUSS
Selection—"Genevieve"......OFFENBACH

A SPLENDID GRAND PIANO, Contributed by A. Weber, will be given to the wife of the clergyman receiving the greatest number of votes.

The restaurant will furnish the best of creams and ices.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents, until 5 o'clock; after that time, 50 cents. Season tickets, $1.

AUCTION NOTICE.

At 8 P. M.

the sale will commence in the main room of the Bazaar.

JEWELRY, PAINTINGS, BOOKS, BRONZES, FANCY ARTICLES, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

and a large lot of miscellaneous articles will be sold without reserve.

The Bazaar closing on SATURDAY, 30th, at 11 P. M. Terms cash.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

The new organ built for the new Presbyterian Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., by J. H. & C. S. Odell, containing their celebrated pneumatic composition, reversible couplers and other improvements, will be exhibited on the evenings of April 29 and 30, at their manufactory, Nos. 407 and 409 West 42d-st. First-class organists will perform.

S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF oil paintings by celebrated American and foreign artists, now on exhibition EVERY DAY AND EVENING at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

They will be sold at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, May 5.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.

TWELFTH WEEK OF THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

Grand hit of the new and dazzling AMAZON BALLET.

Scenes of merriment created by the great ... SPECIALTY.

COLIN AND NINETTE.

GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

SPANISH BALLET TROUPE, from the principal theaters in London, Spain, Turkey and Egypt.

Seats secured two weeks in advance at the box office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SEASON OF COMEDY.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

The eminent Comedian,

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,

will appear in his celebrated characters of MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,

in the comedy of

A WIDOW HUNT,

AND AS

TOODLES,

... plays will be produced with special attention to detail.

SECOND DE BOOTS and TOODLES MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1½.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theater, or at the branch ticket-office, at the warerooms of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

Wonderful success of the

LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,

And generous appreciation

By the New-York public.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF

PIPPIN,

OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES,

in which

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON

and troupe will appear.

TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,)

LAST PIPPIN MATINEE.

Musical Director......Mr. M. CONNOLLY.

MONDAY, May 2, will be produced a new and original drama in three acts, by Alexandre Dumas, entitled

MOSQUITO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER

Extra Matinee, WEDNESDAY, May 4, for the benefit of Mr. W. H. BOWDITCH.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

MACBETH (Times of Cheeks), MR. GEO. L. FOX

ANOTHER GENUINE SUCCESS.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE ENTIRE PRESS OF NEW-YORK,

AND

THE GENERAL PUBLIC AS THE COMPANION COMIC PORTRAITURE

to his renowned grotesque impersonation of Hamlet.

LOCKE'S ORIGINAL MUSIC,

BY A HIGHLY EFFICIENT CHORUS,

NIGHTLY ENCORED

TO

"THE ECHO."

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

TAMMANY.

THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.

CARD.—By the request of many of our patrons who wish to bring their families to see the great show,

NO SMOKING WILL BE ALLOWED.

NO SMOKING WILL BE ALLOWED.

FIVE NEW STARS, FIVE NEW STARS, FIVE NEW STARS, appear in conjunction with 150 in a programme of 30 different acts without one wait.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATER.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. WM. B. FREELIGH, MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.

Matinee at 2 o'clock. Evening at 7½.

FIFTY VOLUNTEERS. IMMENSE DRAMAS.

SUPERB NOVELTIES. PANTOMIME.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

EVENING AT 8. | "ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS."
MATINEE DAILY. | BOHEMIAN GIRL, BURLESQUE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.

Immense success of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.

Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The forty-fifth annual exhibition of pictures and sculptures is now open, day and evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE

THIS EVENING,

By Prof. W. H. THOMPSON, M. D.,

ON TEMPERANCE,

AT Y. M. C. A. Association,

4th-av., corner 23d-st.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—DR. J. S. NEWBERRY, Professor of Geology in Columbia College and Director of the Geological Survey of the State of Ohio, will deliver the fourth lecture of his course on Coal, illustrated by diagrams, on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 8 P. M., in the great hall of the Cooper Union. Admission free.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE CORPORATORS AND DIRECTORS of the Industrial Exhibition Company are hereby notified to meet at No. 49 Wall-st., at 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for the purpose of organization, adoption of by-laws and election of officers.

D. I. VAN WINKLE, WM. HENDERSON, R. J. TODD, E. McMURDY, THEO. F. HAY.

INSTRUCTION.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 813 and 825 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

COUNTRY HOME FOR CHILDREN.

Persons wishing to secure a pleasant Summer residence for children from 5 to 10 years of age may hear of a desirable one by applying to

Rev. J. GREENWOOD, New-Milford, Conn.
Prof. NOAH PORTER, New-Haven, Conn.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., 770 Broadway.
JOHN J. HINCHMAN & CO., No. 160 Broadway.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.

J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $400 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 11.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

PARENTS GOING ABROAD OR WHO have delicate children, unfit to enter ordinary schools, can send them to a lady having an elegant house and grounds in the healthiest region of the State, where chills, ague and other epidemics are unknown; best instruction and affectionate motherly care given. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 79 Station D Post-office.

THE HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., will open for Summer boarders July 5; children received. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, N. Y., or apply to ROBERT C. FLACK, at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 6, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven—Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300; the Summer term will begin May 2. For circulars address the Principal.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL.—A SELECT family boarding-school, in the beautiful village of Sharon, Conn., for boys from 7 to 14 years of age. Session begins May 4. CHAS. H. SHEARS, M. A., M. D., Principal and Proprietor.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE safe, correct and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year $250. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. ... ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. BUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, A PROTESTANT, of some years' experience in teaching French, German and music, desires to make an engagement with a family to teach during the Summer. Personal interview on Saturday next, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. ... West 21st-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Cincinnati express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: ...

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

LITERARY.—A PERSON OF LITERARY experience and versatility desires an engagement to furnish original articles, criticisms or French translations; testimonials of capability produced. Address BAYARD, care of Geo. P. Rowell, No. 633 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WARE-ROOMS,

5th-av., cor. 14th-st.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES

AND ROAD WAGONS.

We are now completing our stock for the coming season, and offer, in the newest designs and most perfect finish,

Barouches,

Cabriolets,

Clarences,

Phaetons,

Victorias,

Landaus,

Coupes,

and a variety of Carriages for the Park and Road, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

of which we are sole manufacturers.

Special attention is called to the fact that our prices are UNIFORM TO ALL, and that every Carriage offered for sale in our ware-rooms is equal in quality to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

FOR SALE—A LANDAU, ONE OF THE most elegant in the City, in perfect order and but little used. To be seen at private stable, No. 111 West 19th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

A LIGHT TWO-SEATED PARK wagon, with pole and shafts, for sale at 101 Gold-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain. See 20,000 patients' names. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE.

One of the finest quarries in Vermont, within a few rods of a railroad, will be sold at a rare bargain, if immediately applied for. The quarry is of large extent, has been thoroughly tested, and the marble is of the best quality. Apply to

F. DE LA GRANJA, Boston, Mass., or G. V. ROWE, Portsmouth, N. H.

$6,000.—A BUSINESS MAN WHO can immediately invest the above amount, can secure a permanent position as general agent in Baltimore, for a New-England (hardware) manufacturing company; salary, $3,000. Apply to B. R. JOHNSON, No. 19 West 34th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000, TO take charge of the sales department of an established manufacturing business, located in Philadelphia; a business man can realize a handsome income. Address J. J. D., Box No. 5,460 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of one of the best established jewelry stores on the Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

BUREAU OF ADVANCES ON LIFE Policies. Office No. 160 Broadway, Room No. 3.

H. C. K. CALEF, Manager.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. NEVERS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles C. Nevers, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of April, 1870.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN E. SCHWARZ and JAMES C. REEVE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of January, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Herman E. Schwarz and James C. Reeve, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

MARTIN V. DUNN, Assignee, No. 86 Greenwich-st., City of New-York.

NO. 2,701.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADONIJAH D. FORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adonijah D. Ford, of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of April, 1870.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors:

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., New-York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, bridging and ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St. Louis River, to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota, (a distance of about 230 miles,) including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber crossties, and for the iron rails, spikes and fixtures for the road as above—the iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minn., ... Profiles, plans and specifications, which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where blank forms of the contracts, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars, containing full information, will be furnished, on application, by mail or otherwise, to Edwin F. Johnson, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 Broadway, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH, President Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

EXPRESSES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The New-York and Boston Express respectfully informs its patrons and the shipping public, that on and after MONDAY, May 2, 1870, they will extend their lines to Red Bank, Long Branch, Toms River, and all points on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad.

Experienced and reliable agents and messengers have been appointed to look after the interests of customers.

Money, valuable packages and express matter of all kinds promptly and safely forwarded to destination.

Especial care will be given to collection of bills, drafts and notes.

NEW-YORK OFFICES:

No. 3 Park-place.
No. 59 Broadway, corner Spring-st.
No. 101 Broadway, corner 23d-st.
Pier No. 28 North River.

S. A. FULLER, General Superintendent.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CASTOFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KILPATRICK, No. 186 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st.

THE ARCADE RAILWAY.

Earnest Remonstrance of Property-Owners.

Over $100,000,000 Worth of Property Represented—A. T. Stewart, William B. Astor, and the Trinity Church Vestry Among the Remonstrants.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Mr. A. T. Stewart's down-town store, to take action in relation to the passage by the Legislature of the Arcade Railway bill. Among those present were Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, D. M. Ogden, (representing the Trinity corporation,) John David Wolfe, Edward S. Jaffray, C. C. Detmold, Peter Gilsey, John R. Lawrence, Edward Matthews, Joseph Sampson, Ex-Judge Henry Hilton, John Q. Jones, (representing the Chemical Bank,) R. H. Lowry, (representing the Bank of the Republic,) Ex-Judge Roosevelt and many others.

Ex-Judge Roosevelt was called to the chair, and Ex-Judge Hilton acted as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the provisions of the bill at considerable length, claiming that a fraud ran through all of its provisions. The effect of excavating Broadway, for the purpose of building such a road as the bill called for would be most disastrous to the interests of all property-owners on the line of Broadway, and would be a calamity that would be felt by the people of the City generally.

Mr. A. T. Stewart followed, calling upon those directly interested as property-owners on the line of Broadway, as well as all citizens who have the true interests of the City at heart, to oppose this plan of "scooping" out Broadway. The bill was a monstrous fraud in all its provisions, and could not receive the hearty support of honest and respectable men if they gave it their careful attention. The excavations necessary to be made, in order to construct the road, would stop all business upon the main street of the City for an indefinite length of time; would impede travel on the streets crossing Broadway at right-angles, and would directly or indirectly inconvenience, to say the least, the greater portion of the resident and floating population of this great Metropolis. The charter for the road had been granted to men, many of whom were comparatively unknown to the public, while others were men of uncertain means, and therefore there was no certain guarantee that, providing the scheme was feasible and desirable, it would be properly carried into execution. These men had been given almost unlimited powers, it being merely a matter of discretion with them as to how far they would abuse those powers to the detriment of property-owners and others interested. They had the power to turn the finest street in the world into a heap of ruins, and to keep it in that condition, practically, as long as it suited their convenience. All property owners, directly or indirectly injuriously affected, and citizens generally, should combine and organize in an effort to defeat the carrying into effect of this gigantic scheme of fraud. A committee would appear before Gov. Hoffman on Wednesday next to oppose the consummation of this villainous project. He believed, with the knowledge he had of Gov. Hoffman's character as a fair and upright man, that he would promptly veto the bill, on becoming fully aware of the dangerous nature of its provisions, and thus save the City the lasting disgrace and injury that would be caused by attempting to carry them out. If the Governor was satisfied that there was an earnest and determined opposition to the bill, made by a large mass of citizens, whose motive could not be impugned, he might well hesitate before affixing his signature to it. He would like to see all those present, and as many more as could possibly leave, at Albany next Wednesday. He should certainly be there if his health permitted, and he hoped that the property-owners of New-York would be so well represented on that occasion as to thoroughly demonstrate the nature and strength of the opposition existing in this great City against the Arcade Railway bill.

Ex-Judge Hilton spoke next much to the same effect. He was very emphatic in his denunciations of what he called "a villainous and rascally scheme to destroy Broadway."

Mr. D. M. Ogden, who represented the Trinity Church corporation, spoke at some length upon the nature of the scheme as affecting Trinity Church edifice. That portion of the railway to be constructed in front of the church building could not be built without producing serious damage, if not absolute destruction to the church spire, on account of the excavations necessary to be made. The Trinity corporation would certainly oppose this scheme as they always had opposed legislation injurious to them, and not warranted by public necessity, by appearing before the proper authorities, represented by their vestrymen and legal counsel, in opposition to this measure.

Other speeches of a similar tenor, but particularly relating to the property owned by the speakers, were made by Messrs. E. S. Jaffray, Peter Gilsey, and others. Those present seemed very much in earnest in the action they have initiated, and from remarks made, there can be little doubt that a bitter fight will be made against the bill in the Courts, providing the Governor refuses to veto it.

It was estimated that those present represented property worth $100,000,000, and, as one of those present remarked, "the property would be cheap at that figure, but would not be worth half that amount if the provisions of the Arcade Railway bill were carried into effect."

It was agreed upon to meet again at the same place on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and each one present was urged to bring as many of his friends whose interests were opposed to the scheme as he possibly could.

The meeting then adjourned.

What The City Mission Did Last Month.

On Wednesday evening the New-York City Mission held their monthly meeting, in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church. A number of the missionaries made statements of their experiences and observations in tenement-houses, among the poor and needy, and in efforts for sailors, immigrants and strangers, and in gathering Sabbath-schools, and building up mission churches, &c. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson sketched the progress of the churches and missions, and charitable societies, and gave the general results of the work. Mr. A. R. Wetmore referred to the great revival of 1857-8, and the wonderful outgrowth of the benevolent enterprises commenced by the prominent men of that period. Mr. Wm. A. Booth corroborated the remarks first made, and paid a merited compliment to those who had contributed their time and means to bring the City Mission to its present position. Rev. George J. Mingins spoke of mission work in the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards and among the Germans, and showed how the missionaries feed and clothe and lodge breadless men, and obtain employment for them. Rev. E. W. Hitchcock gladly pledged the continued sympathy and co-operation of his people, and said we are greatly indebted to the City Mission for visiting us this evening. These statements have deeply interested us, and I know we shall not be wanting when we are called upon to aid in this most important enterprise.

Among the figures, showing the month's results, we note the following: 40 missionaries, 11,340 missionary visits, 481 prayer-meetings, 166 preaching services, 2,709 persons led to churches and chapels, 240 temperance pledges, 100,000 tracts and papers given, 237 families and 1,000 persons relieved, 300 men aided, 4,608 meals and 4,060 lodgings given. And this comprehensive system is carried on at the moderate cost of $5,000 per month. The office of the City Mission is at No. 30 Bible-house, where contributions will be gladly received.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—Important Appointments.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held yesterday at 1 o'clock, to receive the long-delayed nominations of the Mayor for Police Commissioners. A communication was read containing the names of Isaac Van Anden and Jas. A. Ostrom for Police Commissioners, and of Geo. Cochran, M. D., for Health Officer. On motion of Alderman Clancy the names of Dr. Cochran and Mr. Van Anden were laid on the table. The name of Mr. Ostrom was rejected by a majority of 17 to 4.

Aldermen Clancy and Thorne were then appointed a Committee to wait on the Mayor and ask him whether he had any further nominations to make.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, the deputation returned with the name of John H. Broad, of the Seventeenth Ward. On the motion of Alderman Clancy, Mr. Broad was rejected by a majority of 17 to 4.

The same Committee returned to confer with the Mayor and request another nomination. After a recess of five minutes, they returned with the name of Lewis F. Newman, Ex-Alderman of the Fourth Ward. On the motion of Alderman Clancy, Mr. Newman was rejected by a majority of 15 to 6.

The Committee returned to the Mayor, and a recess of half an hour was taken, as his Honor was not prepared to come to any further resolution on the subject. On the reassembling of the Board, the nominations for Excise Commissioners, which had been laid on the table at Monday's meeting, were taken up and confirmed, the names being John C. Pyburn, James Cassidy and Rodney G. Thursby. Dr. Cochran was also confirmed for Health Officer. After another recess of fifteen minutes, Isaac Van Anden was confirmed.

The Committee then returned to communicate with the Mayor, and brought back his nomination of Daniel D. Briggs of the Sixth Ward, for the other Police Commissioner. This was at once concurred in, and the Board adjourned.

THE O'DAY MURDER.

Inquest by Coroner Flynn—Evidence of the Bar-Keeper and the Eye-Witnesses—No Decision Yesterday.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning quite an excitement was created in the neighborhood of the City Hall by the appearance of Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, having in his custody Philip Cooney, the man who is believed to have murdered David O'Day on Sunday last. As the prisoner was escorted to the Coroners' Office he was followed by a crowd of young men, who were all fashionably dressed, nearly all of whom hold sinecure positions about the Hall. Cooney acted in a quiet manner, being apparently fully aware of the gravity of his position. The inquest was set down for the hour of noon, and contrary to his usual practice Coroner Flynn made his appearance in the office punctual to the minute, followed by his Deputy, Dr. Shine. The examination-room was almost immediately thronged by an eager crowd of citizens, a survey of whose faces giving the spectator a rather unfavorable impression of the lower strata of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, it being understood that nearly every man present was a friend to the six men under arrest or the deceased. As soon as the jury were all seated the case was opened and the following evidence was obtained:

Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, testified that on Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, a man came into the Station-house and informed him that a man named O'Day was then lying dead in the basement of No. 31 King-street, kept as a liquor saloon by Lawrence McDermott. He immediately repaired to the premises, reaching there in a few minutes, and found the statement to be true, though O'Day was not quite dead; the deceased was lying partly under the screen in a confused manner; the floor was bloody, as also his body, the latter spattered, and the clothing completely saturated; a pool of blood was found by his side, and a smaller one at the foot; the screen was a swinging one; the furniture was in a confused and disorderly condition; several pieces of a broken tumbler were found scattered about the bar, and also a whole one, the latter being bloody and covered with sawdust; having had the body of O'Day removed to the Station-house, the witness arrested Andrew Stanton, the bar-keeper, a boy, and asked him who were in the saloon at the time of the murder, when he gave him the following names: Philip Cooney, Martin Michaels, a man named Kelly, Wm. Porter, Charles O'Connor and Jerry Drought; the last five men subsequently surrendered themselves on Sunday and Monday, and Cooney gave himself up to Superintendent Jourdan on Wednesday night; the Captain searched the saloon for a knife or other weapon, though he failed to find any.

Andrew Stanton, the bar-keeper in McDermott's saloon, was next examined. He resides at No. 212 West Houston-street. He testified that on Sunday morning he opened the store at twenty minutes to eight, and soon after the party of O'Day came in; Jerry Drought ordered some drinks; there were six men with O'Day when they came in; the drinks were furnished; O'Day and Cooney were quarreling and talking about fighting; Cooney told O'Day that if he wanted to fight badly he would go in the back room with him; O'Day asked for more drinks and threw down a two dollar bill, which the witness took out to get changed; when he came back he met Cooney and some others coming out of the alley-way, and on entering the saloon he saw O'Day lying on the floor bleeding terribly; he was not away more than three or four minutes; witness did not see any blood on Cooney; Michaels and Drought went for a doctor; deceased could not speak; Drought, Cooney, Michaels and O'Day were all more or less intoxicated; the witness did not see any disturbance or see any glasses thrown or broken by the party.

To Counsel—Cooney did not say that he would fight any one in the crowd except O'Day; witness did not hear Cooney say "Shake hands and make up friends."

To Juror—O'Day said he would not lose any money to Cooney.

Charles O'Connor, of No. 221 West Houston-street, testified that he saw O'Day and some friends as he passed through Houston-street into Varick on Sunday morning, and saw O'Day go into the saloon of Barney Clark; as he was speaking to an officer one of the party came out of the saloon and beckoned to the witness to come in; he found O'Day, Drought, Cooney and Michaels in the saloon, besides several others he did not know; after the party had several drinks a quarrel began to arise between O'Day and Cooney, though they settled the dispute and had a drink together; they then went to Purcell's saloon and drank there twice; Porter was not with them at the time they were in Clark's saloon, but met them in Purcell's; another quarrel arose between O'Day and Cooney, and they had hard words together about an old debt that Cooney owed O'Day, and Cooney admitted the debt and agreed to pay it; O'Day used some hard words that Cooney resented, and O'Day offered to fight him or any other man in the house except Martin Michaels; Mr. Purcell then ordered Drought and one or two others with a cane and requested them to go out, which they did in a quiet manner, through the side door leading into King-street; it was then proposed to "go to McDermott's and have a drink there"; as they went in the witness met young Stanton in the alley, when he gave him a ball; the witness threw it over the fence and he and Kelly went after it; when he entered the saloon he found that the party had had a drink and O'Day and Cooney were having loud words; the witness asked Cooney if he wouldn't shake hands with O'Day, as the matter had been already settled; Cooney agreed and offered his hand to O'Day; the latter refused, and would have no further acquaintance with Cooney; O'Day then called for more drinks; Stanton called the witness to the further end of the bar, and asked him to take care of the place while he went after change; after the bar-keeper left, Cooney and O'Day were standing at the bar drinking; some words passed between them, and O'Day raised a tumbler as if to strike Cooney; both men clinched and fell toward the screen; witness could not see whether O'Day struck Cooney or not; he called Cooney a loafer or a sucker; the clinch was a mutual one; they were drinking beer at the time; as the men clinched O'Day fell with Cooney over him; Cooney got up first and went away; witness then went round and picked O'Day up, finding him bleeding freely from the mouth; O'Day uttered no exclamation as he fell; witness did not think O'Day could have thrown the tumbler; witness did not know where Cooney went; when O'Day was lifted up Porter said it would be a good thing to get a doctor, and he started for one; O'Day groaned and said, "I'm gone—I'm dying"; [illegible] the Police were looking for him and he surrendered himself.

To a Juror—There were no other persons near O'Day, except Cooney; I do not know where the other men went.

John Kelly, of No. 10 Wooster-street, testified that at daybreak on Sunday morning he met the O'Day party, consisting of Cooney, Connors, Michaels and Drought, sitting on a stoop in Houston-street; it was then about seven o'clock, and as they reached the corner of Varick and King streets they met O'Day and a man named Doyle, when they began talking about a fight in the Ninth Ward. [illegible] and O'Day and he were going to fight two other men, when the others refused, [illegible] O'Day and Doyle would no doubt shoot. The witness gave the same narrative as the previous witness.

The examination was then adjourned until 11 o'clock today.

The Plot to Cheat an Insurance Company.

Another examination was held before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, in regard to the part taken by A. Lange, Jr., and A. Kemp in the shipment of the box of explosive oils on board of the steamer *George Washington* on the 2d inst., by means of which the vessel was nearly destroyed by fire. Thomas McFadden, a carman, of No. 51 Nassau-street, testified to having received the box from Lange at No. 106 William-street, and to having subsequently conveyed it to the steamer's dock, at Pier No. 9 North River. John S. Van Houten, of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, was called for the purpose of showing that the box of oils had been insured by Lange as machinery for $1,650. James Whitehead, mate of the *George Washington*, related the particulars of the fire on the steamer, alleging that it originated in the box. William Pearson was also examined, and the case was finally adjourned until Monday next, at which time a chemist will be called to testify concerning the inflammability of the oils.

The Murder of Father Daly—Verdict.

An inquest was held in Brooklyn yesterday evening by Coroner Jones and a jury upon the circumstances attending the alleged homicide of Father Peter B. Daly, who died at St. Peter's Hospital on Sunday last from the effect of injuries inflicted by his niece, Mary Daly. Mrs. Mary Crummey and John Murphy testified to having seen the deceased immediately after an affray between him and his niece. The injuries seemed to have been inflicted by a hatchet, which lay under the bed. The jury returned the following verdict: "That the said Peter B. Daly came to his death by wounds received from the hands of his niece, Mary Daly, at their residence, No. 31 Sackett-street, on the 1st day of April, 1870." The accused is held for trial.

More Yellow-Fever at Quarantine—Death of a Seaman.

The Norwegian bark *Fritz*, Capt. Tarbeldsen, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday, from Rio Janeiro, reports that while in port at Rio she lost two of her men from yellow-fever. Three men were attacked, but they have since recovered. Dr. Reed, of Quarantine, yesterday made an inspection of the vessel, and ascertaining the above facts, ordered her to be detained at Quarantine.

The seaman William Cain, admitted to hospital from the brig *Lydia H. Cole*, suffering from yellow-fever, died last evening.

Incendiary Fire in Woodside, N. J.—Loss $25,000.

At a few minutes past midnight yesterday morning a large building, known as Woodside Hall, in Woodside, N. J., was discovered to be on fire. Within an hour the entire building, in which were four stores and several offices, was destroyed. The loss was about $25,000. Miss Mary Morrison, who owned the building, estimates her loss at $14,000. It was insured for $3,000 in the People's Insurance Company. The building was of wood, two stories high and 30x100 feet in area. On the ground floor were four stores. One of these, occupied by Mr. S. W. Bard, a grocer, contained stock worth $4,500; insured in the Fireman's Mutual for $3,000. The drug-store of Dr. F. H. Stevens had a stock of drugs and surgical instruments worth $1,000, no insurance; Geo. Burchill, fancy goods, &c., lost $2,000, insured for $1,500; J. W. Jerolamon, insurance broker, lost $600; T. H. Aldrich, civil engineer, $300; a lot of instruments belonging to the Essex Road Board was destroyed, also $500; Mr. J. Hart lost $800 in furniture. A large frame building adjoining the hall was at one time threatened, but was saved by the exertions of the Belleville firemen.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The arrest of H. Steinbock, of No. 5 New-street, on a charge of dealing in smuggled cigars, was made by United States Detective A. C. Beatty, yesterday afternoon. About 200 cigars were found in the possession of the accused. It was alleged that he had recently received a large importation of smuggled cigars by the steamer *Alaska*. He was held for examination in $500 bail by Commissioner Shields.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society was held at the chapel connected with Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, last evening. The following officers were elected: Bishop Potter, President ex officio; Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, Frederick A. Winston and Thomas Eggleston, Jr., Vice-Presidents; Robert B. Holt, Treasurer; Albert McNulty, Jr., Secretary. Messrs. Henry Terhune, W. Richards and Nelson Wright were added to the Executive Committee. Rev. Dr. Peters reported the Mission to be in a prosperous and encouraging condition.

Something new seems to be astir at the Fenian head-quarters. Yesterday squads of men with bundles under their arms were lounging about the premises all day. Some of them our reporter recognized as having been sentries at the late Congress, held at Masonic Hall. At a late hour they dispersed and went to their homes in the different parts of the City, having received instructions to that effect. No doubt there is a move at hand.

An investigation was commenced at Surveyor Cornell's office, yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth in regard to certain charges preferred against Custom-house inspectors. About forty inspectors were summoned before Messrs. Robinson and Evans, representing the Treasury Department, and were subsequently questioned concerning presents which they were alleged to have received from shipping merchants.

A meeting of the Wm. M. Tweed Association was held last evening, at the Tenth Ward Hotel, in Broome-street, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Mr. John Gruber as Assistant Alderman of the Eighth Assembly District. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Gossman, Mr. Gonzales and others. There was a large attendance, and much enthusiasm was manifested in regard to Mr. Gruber's election. Some resolutions were unanimously passed to the effect that the Democratic voters of the Tenth Ward would stand by their candidate, and would use all their influence to secure his election.

Dr. Moreau Morris yesterday took possession of the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, which will hereafter be known as the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection. As yet he has made no changes in the working of the office, nor does he contemplate any until the Board of Health shall finish the revision of the sanitary code, upon which a Committee is now engaged.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Skating Club, held at Plimpton Building on Wednesday evening, the following officers were chosen: President, A. J. Dupignac; Vice-President, C. W. Jenkins; Secretary, Joseph Thomson; Financial Secretary, J. A. Dixon; Treasurer, W. V. Webster; Meteorologist, Eugene B. Cook.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood delivered an instructive lecture on "Woman in Europe," at St. Luke's Rooms, No. 483 Hudson-street, last evening. It contained his observations on the subject made during a journey in England, France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany. The lecturer made interesting comparisons between the condition of woman in this country and in Europe.

The new Station-house of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, at the corner of Church and Liberty streets, of which a full description has appeared in the Times, was occupied for the first time yesterday by the Police under Capt. Francis C. Speight. The event was made the occasion of a delightful reunion.

The *Anglia*, of the Anchor line, arrived off Quarantine yesterday, where she discharged her cabin passengers. The steerage passengers, of whom there are a large number, will not be brought up until this afternoon. The *Anglia* remained at Quarantine last night.

George Talbot, of No. 85 Houston-street, caused the arrest of Mary A. Clark, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen from him a gold watch and $800. The complainant slept all night at No. 25 Amity-street, and in the morning discovered that Mary had disappeared with his money and watch. As the woman confessed her guilt, Justice Dowling held her for trial.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the basement hall-way of No. 136 Bleecker-street, adjoining the premises occupied by P. M. Bergen, liquor-dealer, whose loss is estimated at $150. The fire is supposed to have been caused by incendiarism.

The coal barge *Pacific Ocean*, lying at Pier No. 49 North River, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday. The hands of Martin Wagner, the Captain, were badly burned in extinguishing the flames.

Prof. W. H. Thomson, M. D., compiler of the *Land and the Book*, will deliver a free lecture on temperance at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall this evening.

In the case of John M. Schmidt against Margaretha B. Schmidt, for divorce, the facts of which have been already published in the Times, Thomas H. Landon, the referee, has rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff, which has been confirmed by the Court at Special Term, and a decree of divorce granted.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the New-York Bible Society takes place in the South Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, next Sunday evening. The annual report will be read by D. S. Everson, Corresponding Secretary, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. John E. Cookman, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge and Rev. Harvey D. Ganse.

To-night there will be a meeting of those who contemplate leaving for Denver, Colorado, on Monday, May 2, at the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-street. It is expected that a number of prominent Coloradians, including members of the Denver Press, will be present and address the meeting.

A stated meeting of the Mathew T. Brennan Benevolent Democratic Association was held last evening at their room, No. 46 East Broadway, Dr. David McNair in the chair. After the usual routine of business, and admitting new members, Mr. John McCormack introduced the name of Mr. Bryan Reilly for next Alderman, which was heartily indorsed by all the members present.

The Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club have published rules and regulations for the regatta to take place June 20.

The new trestle bridge now in process of erection at the foot of Thirty-first-street, North River, was blown down during the storm yesterday. Michael Shaver, aged thirty-five, a native of Germany, one of the carpenters, residing at No. 333 West Forty-fourth-street, was struck by the falling timbers and instantly killed. The remains were removed to the late residence of deceased for an inquest.

Last evening the James O'Brien Association of the Twenty-first Ward met at the Andrew Jackson Hall, corner of Thirty-second-street and Second-avenue. Resolutions indorsing the Sheriff's opposition to Tammany and the new City charter were adopted, and speeches made by Bernard Good and N. Nesbitt, asking all good Democrats to support him in the next election.

Alfred Speer, a manufacturer of native wines, was honorably discharged by Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, after a thorough examination into the charge which had been brought against him for an alleged violation of the Revenue law.

Mr. Garrett M. Losee, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, has been removed. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The regular monthly meeting of Assessors of United States Internal Revenue did not take place yesterday, owing to the fact that the attention of these officials is at present occupied in hearing appeals. The meeting was adjourned until the last Thursday in May.

The remains of Geo. A. Pickering were found yesterday in the yard of the Tremont Hotel, No. 665 Broadway, in an undressed condition. The supposition is that he fell out of his bedroom window.

BROOKLYN.

Shortly after midnight on Thursday, a fire occurred in the building No. 4 Commercial-street, occupied by Jno. Winslow, grocer, and Henry Mehring, shoe-dealer. The losses were as follows: Grocery, stock and fixtures, $2,000; insured in the Charter Oak for $5,000; shoe-store, $1,000; insured in the Germania for $1,250. The building was owned by John Sunt, of New-York, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; uninsured.

Daniel W. Robinson was committed yesterday by Justice Walsh to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of entering the stable of G. W. Mumby, in Market-street, with intent to steal a horse valued at $4,000, belonging to John McKinley, saloon proprietor, near Fulton Ferry, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A disgraceful riot occurred at a drinking saloon adjoining the railroad depot at Mott Haven, kept by Timothy Brown & Brother, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that a party of men and women, about fifty in number, principally from Harlem, had a dance there. Some of the men insulted and struck a young woman who had been induced by some female acquaintances not connected with the party to visit Brown's and join in the merry-making. The assault was resented by some of her male acquaintances, when a general melee ensued. Doors, windows, window sashes and furniture were badly damaged. No arrests.

While the sloop *North America* was lying at a dock opposite Yonkers, a short time ago, she was robbed of some sails, rigging, quilts, blankets, &c., the property of W. H. Rodeheaver. Suspicion finally rested upon a colored man named Wm. H. Morris, an old offender, who lived in a shanty on the Jersey shore of the Hudson River, and yesterday he was arrested. Some of the stolen property was found at his place of abode, and he was committed to jail by Police Justice Baird.

LONG ISLAND.

Thomas Mulheran, the old man who was stoned by the citizens of Middle Village, on the supposition that he was a burglar, died yesterday morning at Newtown. It was found that in addition to the fractures of the skull, he had sustained internal wounds which were fatal.

At the last meeting of Montauk Lodge No. 382, I. O. of G. T., of Greenport, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Rev. E. Stratton, W. C. T.; Miss Jennie Skinner, W. A.; W. H. Clark, Jr., W. S.; Wesley Smith, W. F. S.; Mrs. A. Clark, W. T.; G. H. Case, W. M.; R. A. Hawkins, W. J. G.; W. A. Sutton, W. O. S.; R. D. Skinner, W. Chap.; F. H. Hammond, W. R. H. S.; M. R. Corwin, W. L. H. S.; E. H. Hobart, W. A. S.; Ida Corwin, W. D. M.; Miss Josie Clark, organist.

NEW-JERSEY.

A terrific explosion occurred yesterday morning at the fire-works manufactory of Messrs. J. G. & E. Edge, in Bay-street, Jersey City, resulting in great damage to the several buildings constituting the works. The explosion occurred in the large yard in front of the laboratory, where probably about fifty pounds of fire-works had been spread for the purpose of drying. The heat of the sun caused them to explode, and the concussion damaged the buildings to a considerable extent. Several adjacent buildings were damaged, but to no great extent. About ten hands were at work on the premises at the time, but none of them received the least injury.

The Police Commissioners of Jersey City met last night, and appointed nine Sergeants and seventeen Patrolmen for the new force. The Sergeants appointed are: For the First Precinct, Ald. Farley and Ald. Ayres, of the present Jersey City Department, Jeremiah O'Connor; Second Precinct, John Doyle, Bryan Harney and Thomas Robins; Third Precinct, (Hudson City,) James Maguire, Moses Newton, Michael Taine. The appointment of the three remaining Sergeants for the Fourth Precinct (Bergen) was postponed to the next meeting.

The residence of Charles R. Reynolds, of Palisade-avenue, West Hoboken, was entered by burglars late on Wednesday night, who, after, as is believed, chloroforming the inmates, carried away articles worth about $1,000. No clew has so far been gained by the Police as to the identity of the thieves.

A gang of New-York pickpockets attended French's Circus in Hoboken yesterday, and robbed a large number of citizens. Herman D. Bincken, a Washington Market produce-dealer, lost $650 in money and a check for $500, and Dr. Elder was relieved of a valuable gold watch. It is alleged that many of the employes in the circus, in a menial capacity, are professional thieves.

Hon. Amos Robbins, President of the New-Jersey Senate, performs the duties of Governor of the State during the absence of Gov. Randolph in the South.

The Jersey City Fire Commissioners have decided that the election for Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department shall be held next Tuesday, notwithstanding the opinion of the Corporation-Attorney that the nominating convention was formed in part by members that were not properly qualified.

The Paterson and Newark Railroad will probably be reopened for travel on next Monday. The injunction against the road for $60,000, issued by Mr. Weiler, is still in force, and will continue to be until it is settled.

The cars and horses of the Newark and Bloomfield Horse-car Company were seized by the Sheriff of Essex County at Bloomfield, on Wednesday night, to satisfy a claim of Mr. Rufus Dodd, of Bloomfield, to whom the Company was indebted. Eight cars, forty horses and other property were secured, and travel over the road was suspended. Other claims are said to be outstanding against the Company, and it is probable that settlements will have to be made with all creditors before business is resumed.

A pigeon-shooting match for $200 a side came off at Taylor's Idle Hour, Greenville, yesterday afternoon, between Wm. Taylor and Miles Johnson. Taylor was beaten by a score of 22 to 19.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, April 28.—Lieut. J. M. Forsyth is detached from the receiving-ship *Potomac* and Master Chesley from the receiving-ship *Vermont* and ordered to the *Saugus*. Master J. A. Vaughn, Ensign W. H. Jacques and Second Assistant Engineers E. J. Bennett and J. A. Deaver, detached from the *Saugus* and ordered home. Surgeon A. L. Gihon ordered to special duty at New-York.

Brevet Col. Joseph Collins, Major, unassigned, has been ordered from Spain to New-York and to report [illegible] to the Retiring Board. Second Lieut. Thos. B. Briggs, unassigned, is transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry. Second Lieut. Thos. W. Deary, of the First Artillery, has resigned. Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, of the Department of the Cumberland, is relieved from duty in that department and ordered to duty as Medical Director of the Department of Alaska. Brevet Major W. H. Bell will relieve the Department of Alaska, and report for duty in the Military Division of the Pacific.

The following promotions were confirmed today by the Senate: First Lieut. Robert H. Montgomery, to be Captain; Second Lieut. F. C. Morehead, to be First Lieutenant; John C. Wise, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; John L. Neilson, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; First Lieut. Percival C. Pope, Captain in the Marine Corps; Second Lieut. Manuel C. Goodrell, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Charles F. Rasbell, Assistant Pay-master in the Navy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 28.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England is published today. The amount of bullion in vault is £60,000 sterling greater than last week. The market for American Securities opened firm, and for Stocks steady. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11¼ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5½ P. M.
Consols for money	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consols for account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central Rail shares	111½	111½	111½
Erie Railroad shares	19	19½	19¾
Atl. and Gt. West. shares	27½	27½	27½

London, April 28.—Chicago and Danville Railroad Bonds are at a premium here.

Paris, April 28.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed dull. Rentes opened at 74f. 25c., and closed at 74f.

For the first time in many weeks there has been an outflow of specie from the Bank of France. The amount in hand today is 3,500,000 francs less than on last Thursday.

Frankfort, April 28.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 94½ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, April 28—3½ P. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull and closed steady. Middling Uplands 11¼d., and Middling Orleans at 11½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—Wheat [illegible] for California White, and [illegible] for No. 2 Red Western. Peas [illegible] quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Bacon [illegible] for Short-ribbed Middles, and [illegible] for Cumberland Cut. Lard firm. Produce—Turpentine [illegible] Naval Stores [illegible].

London, April 28.—Linseed-oil, £32 ⅞ ton. Sugar quiet at [illegible] for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

London, April 28—Evening.—Linseed-oil easier at £32.

Antwerp, April 28.—Petroleum opened firm and closed flat and quiet at [illegible].

Havre, April 28.—Cotton opens with declining tendency and closed flat. Tres ordinaire, on the spot, opened at 123½f. ⅌ cwt., and closed at 122f.; low Middling, afloat, opened at 123f.

Bremen, April 28.—Petroleum opened firm; quotations unchanged.

Hamburg, April 28.—Petroleum opened firm at 14 marc bancos, 4 schilling.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, April 28.—Exchange unchanged. Freights dull; vessel-holders ask ½c. on Wheat, to Buffalo. Flour firmer and higher; shippers are the principal operators. Wheat—No. 2 active and excited at [illegible], cash; [illegible], seller May; in the afternoon the market was excited at [illegible], cash and [illegible], seller May. Corn active and higher, at [illegible] cash, for No. 2, and [illegible], seller May; in the afternoon the market was firmer; No. 2 held at [illegible], seller May. New, [illegible]. Oats firmer at [illegible], cash; [illegible], buyer April; [illegible], seller April; [illegible], seller May. Rye firm at [illegible] for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged. Highwines quiet at $1 02. Mess Pork steady at $26 50, cash. Lard firm at 15¼c. Meats firm at 11c. for rough sides; 13c. for Cumberland Middles; 14c. for Rough Sides; and 14¼c. for Short Rib Middles. Cattle active and firmer at $4 50@$8 37½ for stock Steers and butcher's Cattle, and $6 50@$9 for good to extra-premium Steers. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 4,500 Hogs. Shipments—2,500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Rye, 4,300 Hogs.

St. Louis, April 28.—Tobacco active but unchanged. Cotton nominal. Flour firm at $5 [illegible] for Full Superfine; $4 [illegible] for Double Extra; $5 50@$7 50 for Family brands. Wheat advancing; No. 2, inspected in the elevators, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 06; No. 1 do., $1 [illegible]; Choice to Fancy, $1 [illegible]. Corn firm at [illegible] for Mixed; [illegible] for Yellow, $1 02@$1 05 for White. Oats firm at [illegible]. Barley quiet at [illegible]@$1 05 for prime to choice Minnesota. Rye steady at [illegible]. Whisky held at $1 03@$1 04. Provisions quiet. Pork, $28. Dry-salted Shoulders, loose, 11c.; packed lots nominal at 11½c. for Shoulders; 15c.@15½c. for Clear Rib, and 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm at 12½c. for Shoulders; 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Rib, and 17c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 16c.@16½c. for Country Kettle; 16¼c. for City Tierce, and 17¼c. for Keg. Cattle active at [illegible]. Live Hogs steady at [illegible]. Receipts—1,800 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley, 1,800 bushels Rye.

Cincinnati, April 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 [illegible]. Corn firm at [illegible]. Oats firm at [illegible]. Rye dull at [illegible]. Barley dull at [illegible] for Spring; [illegible] for Fall. Cotton dull; Middling, [illegible]. Tobacco firm, the receipts [illegible] Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Sides, 15¼c. for Rib, and 16c. for Clear; but little were doing. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, [illegible] for Clear Rib and Clear; sales of the quotations. Sugar-cured Hams, 19c.@20c. Lard firm at 15½c. for City; Country held at 15¾c., prime Steam, 16c. Receipts fair of [illegible], 9 cars, sellers stating.

Louisville, April 28.—Cotton steady; Middling, 21c. Flour, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Wheat, $1 05@$1 10. Oats, [illegible]. Rye, [illegible]. Pork, $28. Bacon, [illegible] for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear. Bulk Meats, [illegible] for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Lard, 16¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 18¼c. Whisky, $1. Tobacco—Sales, 250 hhds. at [illegible] for Frosted to Lugs; [illegible] for low to fancy Leaf.

Milwaukee, April 28.—Flour steady but unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 94½c. for No. 1 and 91c. for No. 2. Oats steady at [illegible] for No. 2. Corn firm at 80c. for No. 2. Barley unchanged. Freights nominally unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

Toledo, April 28.—Flour dull. Wheat active and better; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15; No. 1 Red, $1 09½. Corn better; No. 1, 84c.; No. 2, 83c. Old No. 1, 86c. Oats unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—1,300 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

Detroit, April 28.—Flour firm at $5 00@$5 25 for Medium; $5 50@$5 75 for Choice, and $6 [illegible] for very Choice. Wheat scarce; Extra, $1 22; No. 1, $1 14. Corn, 85c. for No. 1. Oats declining; sales at 57c.@58c.

Cleveland, April 28.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 held at $1 08. Corn steady, but unchanged. Oats heavy; No. 1, 58c.@59c. Rye steady at 90c.@95c. Barley unchanged.

New-Orleans, April 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 22c.@22¼c.; sales, 2,500 bales; net receipts, 3,172 bales; coastwise, 38 bales; total, 3,210 bales; stock, 138,677 bales.

Galveston, Texas, April 28.—Cotton dull and lower; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 421 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,121 bales; stock, 20,319 bales.

Mobile, Ala., April 28.—Cotton very firm; holders are asking higher rates; Middling, 21½c.@22c.; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 747 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 200 bales; stock, 30,547 bales.

Savannah, Ga., April 28.—Cotton in moderate demand; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 450 bales; receipts, 1,100 bales; exports, coastwise, 30 bales; stock, 25,327 bales.

Boston, April 28.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 2 bales; coastwise, 126 bales; total, 131 bales; stock, 10,000 bales.

Charleston, S. C., April 28.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 22c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 721 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; stock, 7,382 bales.

Norfolk, April 28.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; sales, 40 bales; receipts, 52 bales; exports, coastwise, 362 bales; stock, 2,500 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A "Stove-pipe" is never considered a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Nevertheless "stove-pipes" are much worn; in fact, are the reigning article of head-gear. Now, a man of any pretensions whatever wants the best and handsomest he can get. Where does he go for it? This conundrum is easily answered. He goes to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, where all sorts of Hats are to be had. Of course he does.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 28—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Hazy	[illegible]
Halifax	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Boston	S. W.	Clear	70
New-York	S. W.	Clear	70
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	70
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	70
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S.	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	S. S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Paraguay	April 30	New-York	London.
City of Brooklyn	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
England	April 30	New-York	Liverpool.
America	April 30	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	April 30	New-York	Havre.

FOR BERMUDA.

Fah-kee	April 30	New-York	Bermuda.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, at 5:30 A. M. For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:00 P. M. For Hayti, by the *Stars and Stripes*, at 12 M. For Bermuda, by the *Fah Kee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East via New-Haven	6 A. M.; 1:30, 5 P. M.
East via Newport	[illegible]
East, New-Haven Way	[illegible] A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, mail	[illegible]
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, &c., by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

April 28.—In steam-ship *Palmyra*, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Noble and infant, Mrs. Cunningham and children, G. Schoonbe, Rev. J. Hall, Thos. Thompson, J. D. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beddie and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pooks, Miss L. Mason, Mrs. Long, R. Tiffany, J. R. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, H. A. Byrne, H. Crane, M. Loury, J. B. Brumly, Mrs. S. V. Brumly, [illegible] W. Tyler, Miss Tyler, Master C. Tyler, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. W. Coleman, Miss C. G. Biddle, Miss H. E. Biddle, Miss W. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wheelock, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Lamb, child and infant, Miss M. E. Vanderpool, Miss Ward, Mrs. E. Ashworth and child, L. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Abbott, Mrs. Moggridge, Mrs. McKeon, S. A. Martin, Mr. Sampson.

In steam-ship *Colorado*, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Higgins and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Ketcham and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mackey, Mrs. A. S. Lee and child, Mr. and Mrs. Devoe, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Mr. Murphy, B. Maurice, Capt. Low, Kaiser, Capt. Musgrove, J. F. Harry, H. H. King, T. P. Wallace, H. Sprouls, Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Jas. Coffy, A. R. Lowe, Capt. S. R. Griffin, Capt. C. U. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Howell and family, Mrs. James Hankey and two children, L. R. Higgins and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lassman, Miss [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

April 28.—In steam-ship *Anglia*, from Liverpool—J. Starratt, Mrs. Currie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, J. Mitchell, Mr. and Miss Pettie, D. Haddow, Dr. Lindsay, Mrs. E. Mackay, Miss Allan, John Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. McGairn and child, Mrs. Mecher and child, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, James Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Smith and child, J. Lillie, John Lillie, Jr., Mrs. Napier and family, W. C. Church, Rev. E. W. P. Wyatt, Rev. W. D. Walker, I. O. Sweeny, Mrs. Crowell.

In steam-ship *Missouri*, from Havana—C. G. Ramsey, Geo. Westfeldt, Miss M. C. Westfeldt, E. M. Underdown, James E. Gould, M. McAllister, Simon Hernshumer, Thomas P. Way, Dunford, Knowlton, A. H. Taylor, Mrs. A. H. Taylor, S. Allingham, Miss Despony, C. F. Chick, Angel Decanter, Lucas Muhlbug, Pickett Murray, Miss Pelicians Miranda, Miss Nellie Franklin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets.... 6 53 | Moon rises.. 4 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 58 | Gov. Island. 7 47 | Hell Gate.. 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 28.

Arrived.

Steam-ship *Anglia*, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow April 15, and Moville 16th, with mdse. and 750 passengers to Henderson Bros. April 19, lat. 53 47, lon. 25 25, signalized ship Braemar Moor, (Br.,) from Grangemouth for Quebec; 21, lat. 51 17, lon. 35 0, was in co. with steam-ship Ottawa, from Glasgow for Montreal.

Steam-ship Tripoli, (Br.,) Haine, Liverpool April 12 and Queenstown 13th, via Boston 27th, with mdse. to C. G. Franklyn.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana April 23, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Experienced strong head winds with high seas from lat. 30 to 38.

Bark Septembrio, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Malaga 29 ds., with mdse. to F. Grund & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 31, and has had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Felix, (Norw.,) Tavaldsen, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Napier, Wolsford & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the equator March 22, and from there had light winds and calms; April 22, lat. 36 25, lon. 74 52, had a gale from S. to W., lasting 24 hours, during which lost foresail, jib-boom, and flying-jib.

Brig Dirigo, (of Harrington, Me.,) Coffin, Messina 66 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 18, and had fine weather.

Brig H. G. Berry, Colson, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Ranolo, (Ital.,) Salomone, Naples 80 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Mansaro & Co.

Schr. David Wasson, (of Brooksville, Me.,) Tapley, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to R. P. Sherman. Has had N. E. winds on the passage. Sld. in co. with bark Caledonia and brigs Sportsman, for Philadelphia; Alberta, for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Schr. Lavinia, (wrecking,) Hally, from the wreck of schr. Wm. A. Vail, from Tampico, ashore at Indian River. The L. has on board 25 tons fustic and 300 hides, 6 bales rubber, anchors, chains and rigging to the Coast Wrecking Co. Capt. Hally reports the dismantled hull of the W. A. V. and the cargo as a total loss.

Schr. Chas. Dennis, [illegible], Hoboken, with [illegible] to Lawson & Co.—vessel to Jones & Co. [illegible]

Schr. Wm. Allen, [illegible], Toms River, N. J., with [illegible] to L. McCready & Co. [illegible]

Schr. [illegible], Norfolk, [illegible] to J. L. R. Ambler & Co. [illegible]

Schr. Thos. Rogers, Young, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers. Off George's Banks, lost 2 men overboard, names not known.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Marsh, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores, &c., to W. E. Ellison.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore 4 ds., with mdse. to A. Abbott.

Schr. Henry J. Raymond, Hawkins, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. [illegible] Tyler, Ford, [illegible], for Providence.

Schr. E. K. Dickerson, Remington, [illegible], for Troy.

Schr. [illegible] Maria, [illegible], for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Bass, [illegible], for [illegible].

[illegible]

Schr. W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Evans & Clement.

Schr. Pacific, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Beckett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannibal, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Schr. Oyster, Webster, Calais, with lumber to Smith & Clapp.

Schr. [illegible], Kearney, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. [illegible], Rockwell, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. W. W. Dunham, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Geo. W. Rogers, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Bess, Bailey, Ellsworth, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Heath, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. [illegible], Lincoln, Franklin, Me., with lumber to [illegible].

Schr. Henry May, Orland, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. T. Collins, Richards, Chincoteague.

Schr. J. M. Bailey, Bailey, Virginia.

Schr. Orvand, Heath, Virginia.

Schr. W. W. Marcy, Champion, Virginia.

Schr. John Forsyth, Applegate, Virginia.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Post, Virginia.

Schr. [illegible], for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary [illegible], Long, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. Barlow, Sanders, [illegible], for Boston.

Schr. J. C. Chew, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Green, Greenwich.

Schr. Wm. Cargill, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Providence.

Schr. W. C. Nelson, Ross, Virginia.

Schr. Hans, Spencer, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Clara, Fox, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Bailey, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbs, Stamford.

Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, New-Bedford.

Schr. James English, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Tilos, Jefferson, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Sarah Wright, Wright, Rockport, Me.

Sloop G. H. Smith, Hulse, Virginia.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Dorian, for Glasgow; Palmyra, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Saragossa, for Richmond; ship Great Western, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 28.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; barks Dashing Wave, from Palermo; Ellen Stevens, from Cardenas; Almira Coombs, from Matanzas; Blanche Bird, from Turk's Island; schrs. A. M. Williams, from Barbadoes; Northern Belle, from Rio Grande; Tropic Bird, from Cienfuegos.

Spoken Feb. 22, lat. 7 S., lon. 30 W., ship Huguenot, 13 ds. from San Francisco for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28.—Sld. schrs. Island Belle, Wilmington, Del.; Central America, North Weymouth, Mass.; Thos. Hinkinmore, a port in Cuba.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 28.—Sld. brig Orinoco, (Br.,) schr. Giraffe.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Ephraim & Anna, Mary P. Hudson, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Eliza Williams and A. Heaton, Rockport, Mass., for New-York; Josephine G. Collyer, for do.; M. H. Read, Boston, for New-Bedford; George W. Whistler, Jr., Bangor, for Boston.

27th, A. M.—Arr. brig E. Young, Hoboken, for Salem, and sailed.

Sld. schrs. Ephraim & Anna, Mary P. Hudson, Josephine G. Collyer, Eliza Williams, A. Heaton, M. H. Read, and George W. Whistler.

Passed West—U. S. monitor Miantonomah and U. S. steamer Leyden.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Arr. steamer Montana, from Panama; Tonsberghause and Talisman, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Cld. Annie Mary, for Liverpool, with 20,600 sacks of wheat.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 28.—Arr. brig Sea Side, Boston; schr. C. L. Webb, Philadelphia.

Cld. steamer General Barnes, New-York; San Salvador, Baltimore; schrs. A. F. Fabens, Philadelphia; Whitney Long, New-York; Annie Putnam, Boston; R. F. Hart, New-York.

WILMINGTON, April 28.—Sld. steamer Pioneer, Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC.

Fixed and Flashing Light on Galiola Rock.

[illegible] The light is a fixed and flashing red light, showing a flash every thirty seconds, elevated 77 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 12 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is 65 feet high, built of iron, on a stone base 12 feet above the rock, octagonal shaped, and painted [illegible].

[illegible] whole length of the channel of the W. N. W. as well as from the eastward, and that the light hitherto shown from the extremity of the Grand mole has been discontinued.

ALGERIA.

Alteration in Light on South Mole Head, Port of Algiers.

The French Government has given notice, that from the 15th day of March, 1870, the following alteration will be made in the green light on the South mole of the port of Algiers, for the purpose of indicating the progress of extension of the North mole.

[illegible] through an angle of about 28 degrees.

[illegible] the green light will be hidden by the lighthouse. In passing in, the green light will be totally obscured in the direction as above described.

SPAIN.

Temporary Alteration in Light on Cape Creus.

The Spanish Government has given notice, that a fixed red light will be exhibited from the light-house on Cape Creus during the repairs of the machinery of the fixed and flashing light.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., April 12, 1870.

U. S. LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., April 26, 1870.

A second-class iron nun-buoy, painted red, and No. 2, has been placed in the position heretofore occupied by a spar-buoy of corresponding color and number, at the S. W. end of Green's Reef, 2 miles W. by S. ½ S. from Norwalk Island Light-house, Long Island Sound.

Until further notice, this station will be marked by this or similar nun-buoy, to be substituted in the Winter months by a spar.

By order of the Light-house Board.

CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N.,
Inspector Third Light-house District.

Spoken, &c.

Aneida & Laura—Schr., hence for Barbados, April 23, lat. 35.10, lon. 71.20.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, April 16, barks Cruso and Una, Mc.; brigs Mechanic, Shell Rock, Keystone, and Cascatelle, do.; schr. Martha Maria, for Portland in a few ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—The steam-ships The Queen and Samaria, from New-York, arrived here yesterday afternoon on the way to Liverpool, the latter at 3½ o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, April 28.—The bark Jane, for Quebec, has returned to Portsmouth, leaky.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-st., Upstairs,

OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

STERLING SILVER-WARE

FROM THE

GORHAM MFG. CO.

[illegible]

The GORHAM MFG. CO., SILVERSMITHS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

[illegible] ELECTROPLATE.

[illegible]

It excels all other plated-ware in the market, whether of American or foreign manufacture.

Purchasers are invited to examine the assortment for sale in this City by

TIFFANY & CO.,

NO. 550 BROADWAY.

The Electroplate is stamped this Trade-mark.

The Sterling Silver is invariably Retail dealers generally throughout the country.

THE SECURITY BANK

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Organized under the Banking Law of the State of New-York, with a Capital LIMITED TO ONE MILLION DOLLARS, WILL COMMENCE BUSINESS ON MONDAY, May 2, 1870, at the new banking-house built by Gen. Thomas E. [illegible], on the site of the old New-York Hospital, northwest corner of Broadway and Pearl-st.

319 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Capital to be paid in for the commencement of the business will be TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be increased, as the business requires it, to the limit of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. The stockholders have selected for the first Board of Directors the following well-known gentlemen:

EDWARD CLARK, of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 458 Broadway.
HIRAM W. COOL, of Millard & Cool, wholesale grocers, No. 46 Vesey-st.
JOHN MACK, retired merchant, No. 27 Howard-st.
JOHN F. HENRY, United States Medicine Warehouse, No. 8 College-place.
CHARLES A. NASH, of Pool, Nash, Kimball & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 23 Warren-st.
ADDISON B. HALL, of Hall, Bradley & Co., manufacturers of white lead.
ANDREW J. WOOD, of A. J. Wood & Co., refiners of oil and lard, No. 113 Washington-st.
SILAS H. WITHERBEE, of S. H. & J. G. Witherbee, iron works, Port Henry, N. Y.
JAMES W. COVERT, of Covert & Bowry, manufacturers of iron and tin ware, Nos. 180 and 182 7th-av.
HENRY KNICKERBACKER, banker and broker, No. [illegible] Broad-st.
LEONARD G. THORNE, of W. H. & L. G. Thorne, wholesale tobacco-dealers.
SAMUEL W. BANFORD, Vice-Pres. Mutual Protection Life Ins. Co., No. 185 Broadway.
JOHN T. LEE, of Lee & Hall, lumber merchant, West 22d-st. and West Troy, N. Y.
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr., provision merchant, Nos. 210 to 214 1st-av.
JOHN W. STITT, of Stitt & Underhill, manufacturers, No. 102 Chambers-st.
CHARLES A. GILLIS, wholesale druggist, Nashua, N. H.
CLAUDIUS B. CONANT, of Caldwell, Conant & Weston, wholesale coal dealers, Trinity Building.
JONATHAN ODELL, of Odells & Mills, bankers and brokers.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

The Board has appointed TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, ATTORNEYS, No. 20 Wall-st.

[illegible] the SECURITY BANK [illegible]

COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNION.

A CARD.

Mr. JOSEPH U. ORVIS, formerly President of the [illegible] of the City of New-York, having accepted the Presidency of the SECURITY BANK [illegible] COMPANY, and in a faithful attention to the interests of correspondents and dealers, it is the wish of Mr. Orvis that the SECURITY BANK shall be fully equal to any other; and in this wish all the Directors heartily join, they making their stock valuable and the bank useful.

Mr. BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, formerly of Burlington, and Cashier, for nine years of the National Bank of Waterbury, Vermont, has been appointed as Cashier of the SECURITY BANK, and will use his best exertions to render the institution a favorite with business merchants and dealers generally, whose accounts are hereby solicited.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President,
BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, Cashier.

No. 319 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 12 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1870.

Proposals for Bonds.

The Company offers for sale $[illegible] of the First MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY. These Bonds are part of an issue of $2,000,000, which are authorized and secured for the construction and equipment of the line of railroad between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, about seventy-two miles in length, now nearly finished, and which it is expected will be completed early in July next. This road is constructed and will be operated by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, (now managed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under lease,) of the P., F. W. and C.) and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Companies, and forms the connecting link between the main line of the road of this Company at Terre Haute, and the road of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Company at Indianapolis. Of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds issued, as above, $750,000 are taken by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, (and taken from it by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the terms of their lease,) $750,000 are taken by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and $500,000 were required to be taken by this Company. [illegible] The Bonds now offered for sale are part of the number ($500,000) agreed to be taken or disposed of by this Company. [illegible] Bids will be received until Wednesday, May 4, at 12 o'clock, noon, by the President, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., where any further information will be given. Bidders will please take notice that the bids will be for the principal of the Bonds. The accrued interest will be added. Successful bidders will be notified immediately, and payment required on or before May 6, and the Bonds will be delivered at the office on or before 2 P. M., 6th May, 1870. The Company reserve the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest to accept.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

P. KRUTINA

OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, AND CHAMBER SUITES, TO THE PUBLIC, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

KINGMAN & MURPHY,
No. 92 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,
ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY,
SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

PRICES REDUCED.

BEEBES RANGES

The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by
JAMES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st.,
between Centre-st. and Broadway.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 11, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.